them condemning the Course of James
K Polk as a Statesman — and that I
was prepared to defend him The intended
mover of the Resolutions skulked off And
the meeting was broke up — a second
time I attended and no meeting was
proposed. If I had been present at the
third meeting — I believe I could have
broken it up or voted down the Resolutions
but I was absent from home not
expecting that a third attempt would
be made. I was much surprised on
my return home to find that Resolutions
had been drawn up and pretended
to be passed — and I was still more
surprised to learn that Caruthers had
drafted the Resolutions — when on the
two occations alluded to he distinctly informed
me that he would not have any thing
to do with them — after the friendship
that he has heretofore professed for Polk
it was exceedingly unkind in him but
he is joined to his idols and we will
let him alone — The time is at hand

when Candidates for Elector for President and
Vice President have to be selected — the people
speak of nominating me in this District
as it is probable that I may have to oppose Bell
at the next Election I am in doubt as to
the propriety of becoming a Candidate for Elector
it might cripple me in the race against
him — the District is Smith & Wilson
Great efforts have been made by Bell
and others to secure the vote for White
and the majority is that way at
present it by great exertion might
possibly be changed if I should run they
will start Caruthers on the other side
the contest would be a warm and animated
one — What think you of the propriety of
it? — Davy Cambell, Golladay, Masterson
Dew, E. P. Faulkner, Foster, Harrison, Henry
F. Johnson, Ireland, Leatherwood, Welbourne
Wm F. Kippert
and others in this place are strong Van
Buren Men notice them now and then
also. Revd Thos. Calhoun, Jam Calhoun
B. Figures Esq., Robinson, Johnson, Stephen
McDaniel Esq. The Turnpike road from
Lebanon to Washtown will no doubt be [illegible]

Stokely Donelson took the ticket as he has no doubt informed you to substitute for you and my Donelson $1000 each the Election for commissioners to lay off the road will take place

FREE

Andrew Jackson
President of the U.S.
Washington City

[illegible]

on the 6th of May you must not forget to vote for Prose{ My J Donelson send it on you will see the form in the Nashville papers of this week — I wish to be a commissioner myself — Jacie wants it the way it should go by the Hermitage as well as by our farm

I am yours very Sincerely your friend
Richd Button

The President of the U. States

To John Coburn

1836

Apl 5th To 50 Bus Oats @ 55c — $27.50

Recd the above in full

John Coburn

112

19576

B. 1st P. 383 –
John Coburn for Horse feeds

J Boulanger

1835 Genl. Jackson P. U. S. to Jno Lutz

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Augt 4 | To 1 Snaffel Bridle $1.50 Mend. Bridle 25 . . | $1.75 |
| 1836 April 5th | To 1 Mans Saddle Cloth & Irons . | 18— |
| | To 1 Sett Bridle Leathers . | 1.25 |
| | | $21.00 |

Recd payment Jno Lutz

19517

---

The President of the U. States

To John Coburn Esqr.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | | |
| Apl | 8th | To 2 Gls. Whiy. 2.00 12 lb Sate Sate 2.75 | $4.75 |
| " | | ½ Cloves 50 1 Bbl Flour 8.00 | 8.50 |
| | 12 | Bbl Oil 62. 14 lb 22 Gls. Oil $25.30 | 25.92 |
| | | | 39.17 |

Recd the above in full

John Coburn

19518

[illegible]

B. 1st P. 382 —

John Coborn Goler

J Boulanger

Norwalk Conn. Apl 9th 1836

My dear Sir:

To the within, I humbly desire you would give that consideration which its subject deserveth.

It was written in the night after the 8th Jan.y last. My intention, at the time, was to forward it immediately. But on reflecting upon the news from France, I deemed it proper to defer it, judging that your mind would, necessarily, be too much occupied to give it that attention, that you, probably, would when at leisure.

The Indian war, must also, have given you much perplexity, as the [illegible] have been led to distrust you their best friend.

But now that you have able officers & men sufficient in the field, and as things seem to be going well, where, heretofore, they went ill (in the forests) I have thought proper to enclose it.

Gen.l it is too late to retrace our steps. And I see that you must go to the Hermitage & the tomb of Rachel.

And hence; I am more urgent that you would give to the subject the utmost consideration.

You see what money man has done in Pennsylvania. And, from that you may see what he will do elsewhere.

Liberty cannot long dwell where the currency is of paper, and its issues in the hands of corporate bodies.— The thing is utterly impossible. The government must have its treasury. — It must not be in the least connected with Banks.

And unless Biddle's Bank is either crushed, or met by the Yorkers & others, with equal or superior power, the Gov.t will be prostrated. I don't mean by force, but by Bribery. Good! how humiliating it is to think that Americans are willing to sell their liberties for money (I don't say gold)

Each succeeding day of my life, more & more, convinces me of the fact, and of the necessity therefrom arising, of thus re-forming our constitution, and [illegible] much more than is hinted in the enclosed.

Yours

Simon [illegible]

19531

Mr. Hubbard of
Connecticutt
on the alteration
of the constitution
altered so as to prohibit congress of
appropriating
any money, but
for the general
defence of the
union; & current
expences of the
government to
no other objects -
to be considered
A.D.

1836

Washington
DC

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr

To W. P. McKelden

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836. | | | |
| April | 9th | To 105 Loaves of Bread @ 5 c. | $5.25 |
| " | " | To Soda Crackers | .37½ |
| | | | $5.62½ |

14522

Recd Payment. W. P. McKelden

Bay of Tampa
9th April 1836

My Dear General

I wrote you from Fort Drane, advising you of the Organisation of the Three wings of the Florida army, and of their probable movements - They have all, after marching through different sections of the country; scouring the Hammocks & thickets which afford concealments for the Indians; and burning and destroying on their route, all their villages & settlements, have concentrated at this Point - As Genl Scott, will no doubt in a detailed report, speak of his operations, I decline saying anything on them - We are now recruiting our Men & horses from the hard service to which they have been exposed, & will again in a few days resume operations in those sections of Florida not visited & where it is probable the Enemy may have retired - I fear however as I early expressed to you, that this war is a going to assume a character, of all others the most vexatious. ~~and~~ most protracted, and which cannot be closed, by a Campaign - Breaking up into small parties, and scattering through the country the Indians profit by the coverts which the

jungles & swamps of the Country afford; and
emerge at will either to waylay a Traveller;
annoy the flanks or rear of a Column & to
burn a settlement - With almost the power
of ubiquity; they are heard of in various quar
-ters of the Country at one & the same time
committing their depredations & renewing their
Murderings - Driven before us from above;
an express reaches us last night that they
or a party of them had assailed one of the Islands
in Charlotte Harbor, on which was located the
Custom house & a fishing establishment - That
the Inhabitants had fled; but that their buildings
the Collectors in particular had been burnt;
and the Collector or Inspector Dr Cruse had
not since been heard of - You readily perceive
that should this be the character of the war; it
is not to be terminated by a campaign; or by
large Armies marching through the Country; ~~from~~
breaking their men & horses down & from ~~which~~
whom small parties of 30 or 40 warriors
may at almost any time escape - The
war must become one of Posts - The Country

occupied by small garrisons or stations well provisioned with a company or two of mounted men, in good condition & ready to act with effect & at a moments warning - Such an operation in 12 months would bring the Enemy to subjection & could be conducted at one fourth, I may say one tenth of the cost of this Campaign - It was with these views that I recommended at an early period the raising for 12 months of a Corps organized like Dodges, which with the aid of another Regiment of Regulars, disposed as suggested by me, would in that period ~~be~~ hunt out & capture these bands of marauders & ship them to their new homes West - The work must be done at any cost however, or this Territory will become the receptacle of Brigands, disaffected negroes & outlaws, preying at will on the South, & threatening their Institutions - I hope sincerely that the army now in the field may accomplish it - all that can be done they will do, but impossibilities are beyond the reach of human power & if the Enemy scatter into small parties of brigands it will be impossible for this army, at this late season, to pursue and take them, particularly as the term of service for which the Volunteers & Militia engaged will expire in 25 & 30 days - The advanced season is unfavorable - Our men are getting sick & a large proportion now on the Report - Our strength will be diminished the next march at least one sixth & I fear that the climate & hard service will be more fatal to our fellow citizens engaged in this war than the Tomahawk & Scalping knife of the savage - I have taken the liberty of bring these views to your consideration, so that should Genl Scott not be able by the close of this month to bring the fugitives in & to terms, you may prepare in time for vigorous operations to commence early in the fall so as to close the business by Spring - A knowledge of the country acquired by this Campaign will enable us to move more advisedly than hitherto & 8 or 10 Posts judiciously located with a full company (100 men) for defence at each with a Regiment of mounted men acting as convoys to the provisions &c in scouring the country & pursuing parties wherever heard of would soon bring the business to a close - These Posts would likewise encourage our population to return to the settlements they have abandoned and induce others to settle under their security; thus giving additional aid to the Military, & affording to the Indian palpable evidence that we intend ~~to expel~~ the Indian & take possession & appropriate the Country to ourselves — It is all important to encourage the growth of a White Population in this quarter — & we have been much attractive Country, & have no doubts of a strong emigration of those disposed to emigrate could be sure of protection —

The withdrawal of Troops from this Country; the not occupying temporarily the interior, as suggested, will I fear prove fatal not only to Florida but to the South — On this I will write more fully, after the termination of the Campaign —

respectfully
Yours &c

A Jackson,
President U S

James Gadsden

19525'

Col Gadsden
letters

NEW ORLEANS
APR
25

SHIP

FREE

Andrew Jackson
President U S
Washington

Gen Andrew Jackson [redacted]

april 9th 1836

I think it my duty to inform you of a plot which has been formed the object of which is to make sure your destruction on the ninth of April you are to be shot in your own house while asleep I would advise [redacted] you that you should change your bed that night and also publish this letter in order that [redacted] the conspirators finding that all is blown up may give it up you may rely on the truth of this

Andrew Jackson

one who would be
Your Friend J. J. J.

P S) this was written in in Baltimore but will be mailed at Hamilton Madison County New york State

19526

ap ap inalian plot

9th April

Genl Andrew Jackson President
of the United States
Washington District
of Columbia

FREE

HAMILTON
MAR
12
N.Y.

Put this letter
forward as fast
as possible

Genl Land Office
April 9th 1836

Sir,

In reply to your note of yesterday requesting to be informed "whether the Surveyor General of Mississippi, for the Choctaw lands "was not instructed to note and place upon his general map all "Reservations made to Indians by the Treaty and whether those instruc-"tions (if given) have been complied with by the Surveyor." I have the honor to state that there do not appear to have been given any instructions to the Surveyor General as to marking such marks of reservations on their maps,— but it appears that instructions to that effect were issued to the officers of the Land Districts comprising the Choctaw cession, on 20th August 1833, of which I have the honor to submit herewith a Copy —

On the 10th September 1833 the same officers were directed in case the reservations could not be selected before the Com-mencement of the public sale to withhold from sale such tracts as the agents might require, & by letter of 30th September these officers were required to withhold from sale as many townships or fractional townships as the agents might deem necessary to enable them to perfect the selections required to be made —

On the 16th October 1834 the land officers for the districts including Choctaw lands were directed to reserve

19527

from sale such conditional reservations as might be made by Col. Martin – to satisfy supposed claims under the 14th Article of the Treaty.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
with the highest respect
Your obedient Servant

Ethan A. Brown
Commissioner

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the United States

19528-9

Reply to

on the subject of
instructions given
to the Surveyor Genl
to lay down on his
General plan, all
Indian reservations
& improvements in
the Choctaw nation
under the treaty &c

8

Wayne County April 10th 1836

My dear Sir - Permit me to introduce to you, Sampson Lane Esq., an old & respectable citizen of this County - He is an old Republican having been a supporter of Jefferson & one of your early & constant friends - He now visits Washington to pay his respects to one who has done so much for his Country & whom he so greatly admires -

With great esteem
yr. friend
R. M. Saunders

19530

19531

Andrew Jackson

favouring } President of the
Lane } U. States

Private

It is understood here that Call has recommended to you his friend Majr. Leigh Read to be Brig. Genl; & Dr Mitchell to be Receiver of public monies — They are both nullifiers, & antis to you — Hackley whom last summer you made Register (at whose instance you best know) is also of the same school — I give you these hints, that you may be informed

Yrs
Eaton
10th Apl 36

I shall shortly see you

19537

Private

Genl A. Jackson

Private.

Charleston 11th April 1838.

My dear General :-

I beg to return you my sin-cere thanks for the two News-papers you were so kind as to send me. - The conduct of the Senate towards you, I have always viewed as highly improper and unjust, and hope and believe, you and your friends, will soon have the gratification to see, a reversal of their decision. - It is, in the mean time, enough for you to know, that a large Majority of the Nation approve your conduct, and above all, your own conscience tells you, that you have only done, what you believe to be right. - It is not for me to tell you, that the Majority in the Senate, acted under the baneful and Corrupt in-

General Jackson.
President of the United States
Washington

-fluence

19535

[illegible]

[illegible] April 183[illegible]

My dear Friend:-

[illegible]

[illegible] highly [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

General Jackson [illegible]

President of the United States [illegible]

[illegible]

Washington

19535

of party excitements, and in this way, right or wrong, even without allowing you a hearing, some determined to condemn your conduct. —

Not a word from Florida to day. —

You have doubtless noticed the high position which has been assigned Col: Gadsden in the contemplated Railroad between Ohio and Charleston.

Do you suppose any new Regiment will be added to the Army? For without employment, a situation by no means calculated to add to my happiness. — I say so to you, because I know you not only feel an interest in my prospects and honor, but would, if in your power, contribute to my happiness. — It is under these circumstances, that I take leave most respectfully to suggest to you, that if an additional Regiment of Artillery be added to the Army, I shall hope to be placed by you, at its head. — Having suffered in my native State, ever since the unfortunate political excitement in our State, I can have nothing to expect, or hope for. —

With the kindest, and most respectful Salutations, of Mrs. Hayne, and Frances, to yourself, and all our friends; I remain dear General, your faithful, and affectionate friend,

A. P. Hayne.

B B & Co

$8\,)\,33$ ft

$4\frac{3}{8}$

5 yds

20

3

$8\,)\,60$

$7\frac{1}{2}$

No. Washington, 11th april 1836.

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

PAY to John Tuty or Bearer,

Twenty one Dollars, 100

$21:00

Andrew Jackson

19533

---

Genl Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 April | 1 lamb 3.50 - 12 sweet breads 1.50 - 2 calf haslets 50¢ | 5.50 |
| | 3 heads & feet 2.50 - 9 Steaks 90 - 11 Veal 1.10 | 4.50 |
| 12 " | 12 sweet breads 1.50 - 47# rump 3.76 - 19 Beef 1.52 | 6.78 |
| | liver 50 (13) lard 4.32 - 30 Beef 3.00 - 25 Beef 2.00 | 9.82 |
| 13 " | 14 mutton 1.12 Soup beef 62 (14) hogsfeet 60 | 2.34 |
| 15 " | 14 rump 1.40 - 10 Corn beef 1.00 (16) 53 Beef 6.62 | 9.02 |
| 16 " | Soup beef 75 lamb 3.00 14 sweet breads 1.75 | 5.50 |
| | 12 steak 1.20 - 10 Veal 1.00 | 2.20 |
| | | $ 45.66 |

Recd Payt John Walker

19534

Genl. Jackson
$45.66

Tallahassee 12. Apl. 1836

Tomorrow I shall leave this place, for my family which is at Pensacola, & by the way of N Orleans proceed to Nashville. I should have replied to Y. letter of the 18 March earlier; but it came here during the time, I had made a flying visit to Pensacola. All my matters of arrangement public & private, being closed, there remains nothing to detain me longer in the Territory

You remark in your letter, that I had "expressed some astonishment, at Calls nomination being made before I was confirmed" I beg to say that you misconceived me entirely & hence no explanation on your part was at all necessary, under the recollection of what I did say, for in writing to you, I never keep copies of letters. I only suggested that some difficulty might arise, with others (not myself for as you remark, I had not intended, under any state of things again to return to Florida What I thought I foresaw would happen, did happen and but for my forbearance, something of serious import might have come of it. When I see you, I will inform you of the little outlines I would do so now, but it is not of value & importance sufficient to be written about.

I perceive by the papers that the Randolph lately burned at Nashville had much of your furniture for the Hermitage on board. I regret to learn it. It seems that fire of late has become your great foe.

Since the 26 March, the time that Genl. Scott left Fort Drane, we are without information from the army. From the forces now in the field etc, I cannot imagine that the war can last many weeks longer.

I should like some little respite, for & on account of private affairs in Tennessee, before setting out for Spain. If matters important to the public require speedy action I am prepared & ready; but presuming it to be a mere interchange of national civilities, the sending a minister, is the reason why I make the suggestion. Early

in May I shall reach Nashville, where
I shall hope to hear from you

Very truly yours
J. H. Eaton

14538

Major Eaton
answered on 28th
1836— A.J.

Genl. Andrew Jackson

President U.S—

New York, 13th April 1836.

Your Excellency

Allow me to inform you that I am applying for a purser's appointment in the Navy. A desire to use every proper means to advance its success must serve as apology for my freedom in addressing Your Excellency on the subject. For references I respectfully direct you to the Honourable N. P. Tallmadge for whose kind attention to this matter I am proud to express my grateful acknowledgements. I would add that I served many years in the Navy as a Midshipman but regret to state, that the latter part of my service was much clouded by ill-health. I trust, however, that many distinguished Commanders, under whom I had the pleasure of serving, will attest favorably of me. I allude to Commodores Warrington, & Chauncey,- Captains M C Perry- Jno B Nicholson,- & W B Shubrick.-

Should the Naval Service require any additional purser appointments I shall be very happy to receive Your Excellency's favorable attention to my application. Permit me to express my best wishes for your health, and an unbroken enjoyment of a distinguished military renown.

I have the honour to remain,
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient, and
Very humble Servant.
S. A. Street.

General Andrew Jackson.
President of the U States.
Commander in Chief -
of the Army & Navy.

19539

His Excellency,
General Andrew Jackson,
President of the U States,
Commander in Chief
of the Army & Navy,
Washington

Copy

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, no bank notes of leſs denomination than ten dollars, and that from and after the third day of March, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, no bank note of leſs denomination than twenty dollars shall be offered in payment in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States or by the Post Office Department, nor shall any bank note, of any denomination, be so offered, unleſs the same shall be payable, and paid on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the place where iſsued, and which shall not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay or loſs to him; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold or silver a legal tender by any individual, or by the United States.

Approved April 14th 1836

19540-a

## RAIL ROAD LINE OF FREIGHT BARGES.

New York, April 15th 1836.

M Presᵗ Jackson

**To Freight Barge** Superior **Dr.**

For freight to New York, of 1 Plough $0.50

Mohawk & Hudson Rail Road Chg 1.25

$1.75

Rec'd Payment Carting 37½

$2.12½

for A. Van Santvoord Agt.

W Redfield

15541

Washington D.C.

No 12.

B 1st P. 392. —

H Boulanger

To Andrew Jackson
Martin Van Buren
R. M. Johnson
J. Forsyth
Lewis Cass
T. H. Benton, & to every
Member of Cabinet or
Congress of all parties and
all sections of the United States.

New York April 15. 1836

Pardon me for this intrusion upon your valuable time — I address you as individuals, as men, as americans, as my countrymen I obey an honest, tho perhaps excited impulse —

We have recent dates from Mexico by the packet. It appears that Santana has succeeded in uniting the whole of the mexicans against Texas by making it a national war against heritics — that an additional army of 8000 men under Gen Cortazar is organising in Mexico to march to Texas & exterminate the heritic americans

Santana is now in Texas as we all know, with about 7000 men fighting under ~~a~~ the bloody flag of a pirate — he is exciting the Commanches & other indians who know nothing of lines, or political divisions of territory — massacres have been committed on Red River within the U. S. — This is a war of barbarism against civilization, of despotism against liberty, of Mexicans against americans —

Ah my countrymen. the warm hearted. chivalrous impulsive west & South are up and moving in favor of Texas — the calculating tho more prudent. tho not less noble minded north are aroused.

The sympathies of the whole american people in mass are with the Texians — This people look to you, the guardians of their rights & interests & principles — will you, can you turn a deaf ear to the appeals of your fellow citizens in favor of their and your countrymen & friends, who are massacred, butchered, outraged in Texas at your very doors? — are not we, the Texians, obeying the dictates of an education received here; from you, the american people, from our fathers; from the patriots of "76" — the republicans of 1836? Have not we, been stimulated to obey the dictates of this noble education by the expression of opinions all over these United States & by all parties, that we ought to resist and throw off the yoke of mexican usurpation, and are we now to be abandoned or suffered to struggle alone and single handed, because the cold calculations of policy or of party have first to be consulted?

Well, you reply, what can we do — In answer I say, let the president & cabinet & congress come out openly and at once, and proclaim to the public their opinions — let Texas have some of the $37.000.000, now in the national treasury [illegible] let the war in Texas become a national war above board, and thus respond to the noble feelings of the american people — who can deny that it is a national war in reality? A war in which every free american, who is not a ~~brutal~~ fanatic abolitionist, or a cold hearted recreant to the interest,

and honor, & principles of his country and country=
=men, who is not an icicle in soul and in practice,
is deeply, warmly, ardently interested. In short it
is *now* a national war *sub-rosa* — This will not
do — This state of the matter cannot, ought not to
continue — make it at once, and above
bord & boldly, what it is in fact, *a national
war* in defence of national interests, & principles,
and of americans — Let the administration & congress
take this position *at once*, and the butcheries
in Texas will cease, humanity will no longer
be outraged by a war of extermination against liberty
and against americans — peace will be restored
& maintaind on the south western frontier of this
nation, and the government of the U. S. will
*then* occupy that open, and elevated stand
which is due to the american people & worthy
of Andrew Jackson — for it will occupy
*above board*, the position, which this nation
as a people *now* occupy in heart, & in feeling,
& in wishes; a position which they are now
defending, in obedience to the noblest impulses
of the heart, by *acts* & with their *blood*, as warm
hearted, noble spirits always do —

Respectfully your native countryman
and obt. Servt.
S. F. Austin
of Texas —

19543

The writer does
not reflect that
we have a treaty
with Mexico, and
our national faith
is pledged to support
it— The Texians be-
=fore they took the
step to declare them-
selves Independent
which has aroused
& united all Mexico
against them, ought
to have pondered
well—it was a rash
& premature act,
our neutrality must
be faithfully main-
tained— A. J.

Tampa Bay

My Dear General 15 April 1836

I addreſsed you a short note on our first arrival at this place - Genl Scotts official communication to the Dept of War had detailed in full his operations, and those with which he intends to close this campaign - Th[illegible]several wings, under their Respective Commanders, [illegible]stis and Lindsay, though much reduced in [illegible] have all been reorganised, refreshed, and set [illegible] motion - The sickneſs among the Volunteers has been very *severe* and *distreſsing*; nearly one third of the Florida & Carolina line have suffered, and are still suffering from measeles - They have been left at this Post to be transported to their *homes* whenever able to move - I early anticipated the probable direction of this war; and I seriously doubt whether the next operations can close it - The poſsibilities may be with us; the probabilities are adverse - If the limited period, for which the Volunteers and Militia now have to serve, permitted; the lateneſs of the season would not allow of time to accomplish much - All probably that can now be done will be to visit the points which have not been explored; burn the Indian Vill[illegible]es, and destroy the cattle and resources of the Se[illegible] so that distreſsed and reduced to extrem[illegible]ummer, they may be more disposed than a[illegible], to capitulate and surrender in the fall - If however the Enemy, not enlightened by the past, and not convinced of results, which they may *postpone*, but cannot *avoid*, still remain obstenate and scattered into small war parties; we must neceſsarily have a protracted contest; which cannot be terminated by a Campaign, or

19544

by an army operating operating in the field; but by a series of *expeditions* from *Posts* established in the very heart of the Country — In this event; the war would degenerate into an *Indian Hunt*, in which their small parties, if not cutt off & destroyed; would have to be pursued into their very fastnesses by light Troops, unincumbered by baggage, and equally as capable[illegible]s the Indians themselves, to move with rapidity, and to ove[illegible]d capture them — I early foresaw the possib[illegible]n a state of things, and therefore recommended (a re[illegible]mmendation which from the Secretary of Wars letter to me was misunderstood) the raising of a Regular Corps of Mounted Rifle Men & Dragoons, organized as Dodges' Regiment is; to cooperate with the Regular Infantry & Artillery of the army in this war — If a Campaign could close the contest, I did not doubt the ability of our Volunteers to accomplish it — Entering, as they always do, into such expeditions with *Spirit*, They can always perform fully as much as any other Troops while the Spirit is up; or during the period for which they have engaged to serve —

But such engagements are always limited, and your own experience will corroberate the fact; that Volunteers will insist on going home (even jeopardising the success of a Campaign) on [illegible] experation of the term for which they enlisted [illegible]e not calculated to carry on a *protract*[illegible]d least of all a War of Posts, or such a co[illegible] it is now probable this of Florida will degenera[illegible]nto — A contest however, not the less alarming or embarrassing; from its insurrectionary character, and the evident disposition of the Indians, to make it a *servile one* by associating with them the Slaves of the Country — In this point of view it is assuming a most alarming attitude, and the Government cannot permit; I am persuaded you would not, after what has occured, a single Red man or any of their Black Population to remain on the Peninsula of Florida — They must be hunted up, captured, and shipped to their new homes in the West — How is this to be accomplished in the manner offering the greatest security to the frontiers, and in the mode most effectual & least expensive — I hav [illegible] ven to the subject much thought, and the result is s [illegible] to the consideration of your better judgement — Gen [illegible] of course (I presume) abstract no portion of the Re [illegible] force from Florida this summer; but so dispose of it, as to cover the frontier for the season —

I propose therefore that that force be increased, or be made equal to 1000 effectives at least — That early in the fall it be distributed into Posts, or stations of from 100 to 150 men each, and at such points judiciously selected in the centre or heart of the nation, as would facilitate the operations that might become necessary — That to this force of foot there be added a Regiment of Mounted Dragoons, armed with Sabres & Halls Rifles; and so divided as to give to each Post 200 men well equipped, well mounted, and capable of making a dash at a moments warning, against any party which may be heard of, or the trail of which may be discovered — These mounted men [illegible] addition, could act as convoys for the supplies; wh [illegible] d be distributed to the Posts from two Depo [illegible] this place, Bay of Tampa, and the other at Vol [illegible] the St Johns, unless, upon subsequent examination, some point higher up that river, say Berrysfords, or a crossing near Lake Monroe, be found more advisable — To cooperate with these 2000 men, which I would consider fully equal to the service on land, I would have two Steam Boats of equal draft of water and armed — One to operate on the St Johns river the other on the Gulf, attatching to each a large number of boats calculated for the inlets & Mangrove channels of this Coast, and in which the necessary expeditions may be made in pursuit of the Indians, should they take, as is apprehended, to the inlets, the lakes and the Islands of the Ever glades of the South - If so, Naval expeditions alone can pursue, and be made to operate with success against them, and one Steam Boat with a large crew of Sa[illegible] & Mariners, well provided with suitable boats, with [illegible]n of two or Three of our fast sailing Cutters, w[illegible] n much more service than any of our Sloops of War, or Frigates - Indeed that class of vessels are useless in such a war & can only aid with their men & boats - Such a disposition of Land & Naval forces as is here suggested, if organised this summer so as to be prepared to commence operations by the 1st of November next would close the War, and quiet the anxieties prevailing in this country by May succeeding - It is only in the Winter, and early Spring that operations can be conducted with success in this Country - The summer is fatal to man & beast, when exposed, and actively engaged - The Regiment of Dragoons, if provisions be made for it this session of Congress; can certainly be recruited in Tennessee & Kentuckey, from whence come the most efficient mounted men, by September, and properly organised & conc[illegible]ated on this frontier by the 1st of October - The [illegible] Boats can be immediately prepared, equipp[illegible]y thing set in motion by the time mentioned, [illegible] more rapidity; more system & more economy, than has characterised the operations of the past year; should the suggestions of this communication, meet with the approbation of the Government all of which is respectfully submitted by yours, respectfully

James Gadsden

A. Jackson Pr. U.S.

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr
1836. To W. T. McKelden
April 16th To 107 Loaves of Bread @ 5 cts $5.35
" " To Rolls & Crackers — 1.00
$6.35

Recd payment W. T. McKelden

19546

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The President of the U States.
1836 To John Coburn Dr.
Apl 16 To 2 Pepper 50 – bot. Oil 63 – 2 Currants 40 – $ 1.53
18 " 8 lb Candles 3.00 – Gl Molasses 63 — 3.63
" 2 Gls Why 2.00 – 21st. 3 Bu potatoes 2.25 – 4.25
$9.41

Recd the above in full
John Coburn

19547

His Excellency
the President of the U. States

To Edwd. Owen Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836<br>Apl 20. | To a suit of Black Summer Cloth | $34.00 |

Received payment
for Edwd. Owen
Chas. Jones.

May 17. 1836.

19549

---

The President of the U. States To John Coleman Agt.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | |
| Apl 22 | Onions 15. Bu Meal 1.12. —— | $ 1.27 |
| 23. | 28¾ lb Candles —— @ 35 + box 25 — | 10.33 |
| 26. | bot. Oil 62. Cord 31. carry Comb. 38 — | 1.31 |
| " | 12 Candles 1.50 — 8 Starch 1.28 —— | 2.78 |
| 29. | Keg cracker 63 — 2 Gals Why 2.00 —— | 2.63 |
| 29. " | ½ Bu corn 44 — | 44 |
| | | 18.76 |

Recd the above
in full John Coleman
18 96

19550

Genl. Jackson
Presdt. U. S.
Receipt in
full from
E. Owen
Taylor for
suit of clothes
May 1836—
$34— A. J.

General Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19 April | Kidneys 25 Sausages 25 - 28 Beef 2.24 . . . $ | 2.74 |
| 20 — " | 14lb corn beef 1.12 - 14 Beef 1.40 soup beef 50 — | 3.02 |
| | pork 25 - (21) 12 sweet breads 1.50 Steak 1.00 — | 2.75 |
| 21 — " | 26 Beef 2.08 - 12 Mutton 75 liver 50 — - | 3.33 |
| | Veal 80 Sausages 25 (22) 14 Beef 1.40 . . . | 2.45 |
| 22 — | 15 corn beef 1.50 Calfs feet 1.00 liver 50 — . | 3. — |
| 23 — " | 60 Beef 7.50 - 12lb rump 96 Kidneys 37 . . . | 8.83 |
| | Sausages 25 - hogs feet 58 . — . . . | .83 |
| | | $ 26.95 |

19548 Recd Pait Jno Walker

Geo S Jackson — [illegible]

$ 26.95

[illegible]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] Cotton | 6 | .75 | |
| | . 4 Sk Linen Tape | 10 | .40 | |
| | . 15 Yds Calico | 25 | 3.75 | 4.[illegible] |
| 2. | 3/4 . Chintz | 50 | | |
| 14. | 2 Hanks Cotton | 6 | .12½ | |
| | . 2 pr Misses Gloves | 50 | 1. " | |
| | . 2 yds Striped Muslin | 50 | 1. " | |
| | . 1 Spool Cotton | | .06 | 2.19 |
| 20. | 6½ yds Cambric | 37½ | 2.44 | |
| | 3/8 . Pink Linen | 88 | .33 | 2.77 |
| | | | | $69.03 |
| | Cr | | | |
| Apl 9 | By 1 Pink Satin Scarf | | 1.50 | |
| | 15 Yds Calico | 16 | 2.40 | 3.90 |
| | | | $65.13 | $65.13 |
| 20 | To 1 Chemisette | | 3. " | |
| | " 1 yd Edging | | .62½ | |
| | " 1 3/4 " | 62½ | 1.10 | |
| | " 3 pr Misses Hose | 37½ | 1.12½ | |
| | . 3/8 yds Striped Muslin | 50 | .37½ | 6.22 |
| 21. | 2 p Card | 6 | .12½ | |
| | . 1 Box Hook Eyes | | .06 | .19 |
| | | | | $71.54 |
| | By Error | | | 3.75 |
| | | | | $67.79 |
| | 1 pr [illegible] | | | .31 |
| | | | | $68.10 |

Recd Payment

L C Clay[illegible]

14551 April 22 1836

Jackson

[illegible]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | To 1 pr Long Gloves 1 Bonnet Gauze | | | 119 |
| 18. | 1 Shawl X | | 3.50 | |
| " | 1 1/2 yds Bobbinett | 62 1/2 | .94 | 4.44 |
| 4 " | 1 3/4 " White Gauze Ribbon | | 18 3/4 | .33 |
| 23. | 2 pr Kid Gloves | 75 | 1.50 | |
| " | 3 Yds Thread Edging | 31 | .94 | |
| " | 1 " Edging | | .62 1/2 | |
| " | 1 Cake Soap | | .62 1/2 | |
| " | 1 Pap Small Pins | | .12 1/2 | |
| " | 1 yd Long Cloth | | .31 | 4.12 |
| 29. | 1/4 " Linen Cambric | 200 | | .50 |
| April 4. | 1 Scarf X | | | 1.75 |
| 5. | 7 Yds Chintz | 50 | 3.50 | |
| " | 2 spools Cotton | 6 | .12 1/2 | |
| " | 1 pr White Gloves | | .62 1/2 | |
| " | 2 Cravats | 75 | 1.50 | |
| " | 6 Yds White Striped Muslin | 50 | 3.00 | 8.75 |
| 6. | 1 " Irish Linen | | .37 1/2 | |
| " | 2 1/2 " Plaid Muslin | 50 | 1.25 | |
| " | 4 " Check | 25 | 1.00 | |
| " | 4 pr White Cotton Hose | 25 | 1.00 | |
| " | 22 1/2 yds Calico X | 16 | 3.60 | |
| " | 1 pr Gloves | | .62 1/2 | |
| " | 1 " Plaid Muslin | | .50 | |
| " | 4 Yds Long Cloth | 20 | .80 | |
| " | 1 1/2 " Bro Cotton | 12 1/2 | .19 | 9.34 |
| 9. | 15 " Blue Blk Fig Silk | 125 | 18.75 | |
| " | 1 pr Blk Ribb Silk Hose | | 2.50 | |
| " | 3 dz Pearl Buttons | 12 1/2 | .37 1/2 | |
| " | 2 pr Ribb Wd Hose | 100 | 2.00 | |
| " | 3 " Plain Hose | 100 | 3.00 | |
| " | 3 " Open Wk Hose | 75 | 2.25 | 28.87 1/2 |
| | | | | $59.29 |

No. Washington, 22d april 1836—

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

PAY to Messrs D. Clegette & Co — or Bearer,

seventy one —— Dollars, 54/100

Andrew Jackson

$ 71=54—

19562

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His Excellency A. Jackson Dr

To W. T. McKelden

1836

April 23d To 108 Loaves of Bread @ 5¢ $5.40

" " To Crackers .50

$5.90

Recd payment

W. T. McKelden

19553

Maple Grove near Pittsburg
23rd April 1836.

Dear Friend

A Friend of mine in whom I have confidence, stated to me that Gen. Sam: Stokely of Steubenville Ohio was an applicant for a Judgeship in the Territory of Wisconsin; and altogether qualified for such a situation. From the representations of my Friend, I have no doubt that Gen. Stokely in point of talent and character is worthy of attention in the application he has made for an appointment. I find our mutual friend Major Davis recommends the Gen. this also gives me confidence in bringing the matter to your notice. I have wished long to pay you a visit, and if spared I will try to do so before your Presidential term expires. Remember me to Major & Mrs Donaldson & all friends

I am Yours with affection

ND Campbell.

19534

Gen. Andrew Jackson,

City of Washington

Genl. J. Stokely }

1836

Nashville 25th April

Dear Genl

Your Son will leave here this evening and perhaps reach you before this, we have made a Statement of the Amt paid On the House and the Balance which will due and to be paid by 1 June or before as the House is now nearly compleated, at bottom I give you a Statement of the Carpenters Bill the Amt paid him & about the amt which will be due I also give you the Estimate of the plastering with the amt paid & the Amt due. also The Painters Bill Cash for paints &c. The Cash for the Bricklayers Bill was paid by Andrew & Culbertson for Austin has left & I was forced before your Son arrived to employ a Bricklayer to finish the Kitchen & walls which I have paid and notes see

19557

I wrote you. that the workmen would want some additional payments by 1. of May Andrew. was. about to start. me. I concluded that. we have. better. give them the money & then make an Estimate of what you would have to pay by 1. June.

I therefore Drew. on you. in favour of Mr Crockett for 1800. Dollars which I paid Out in the following way

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Draft in favour of McCrockett | | $1800 |
| Paid Mess. Ruff & Hume | $1000.00 | |
| Paid Mr Huggins Plastering | 500.00 | |
| Paid Ham & Wells | 188.00 | |
| Paid for the Locks | 12.00 | |
| Paid Brick Layer | 35.00 | |
| | $1735.00 | 1735.00 |
| ~~[illegible]~~ in my Hands | | $65.00 |

I will send you Mess. Ruff & Hume's Receipt as soon as he comes down I expect him tomorrow— Andrew understands all the difficulties of getting hands and of keeping them, - The extreme high prices ~~[illegible]~~ now given tell.

In truth the House could not now be built for 50 pr Cent added. Workmen are not to be had. all gone & going to Mississippi and Louis,

The House is well built and Convenient, and in appearance greatly improved upon the old One both Shape and Beauty. We shall have the pleasure of seeing you this Summer and have your opinion of it,

Your friend
truly
R Armstrong

Genl. Andrew Jackson

19558

Col R. Armstrong
advice of bills drawn &c
expense of the House

10402
580
188
1928

1240
400
212
1852

18500
18652
36052

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President U States

No. 1 Nashville April 25th 1836

Exchange for $1800 00/100

Ten Days after sight of This First of Exchange, (Second of the same Tenor and Date unpaid)

Pay to the Order of Crockett & Bankhead

Eighteen Hundred 00/100 Dollars,

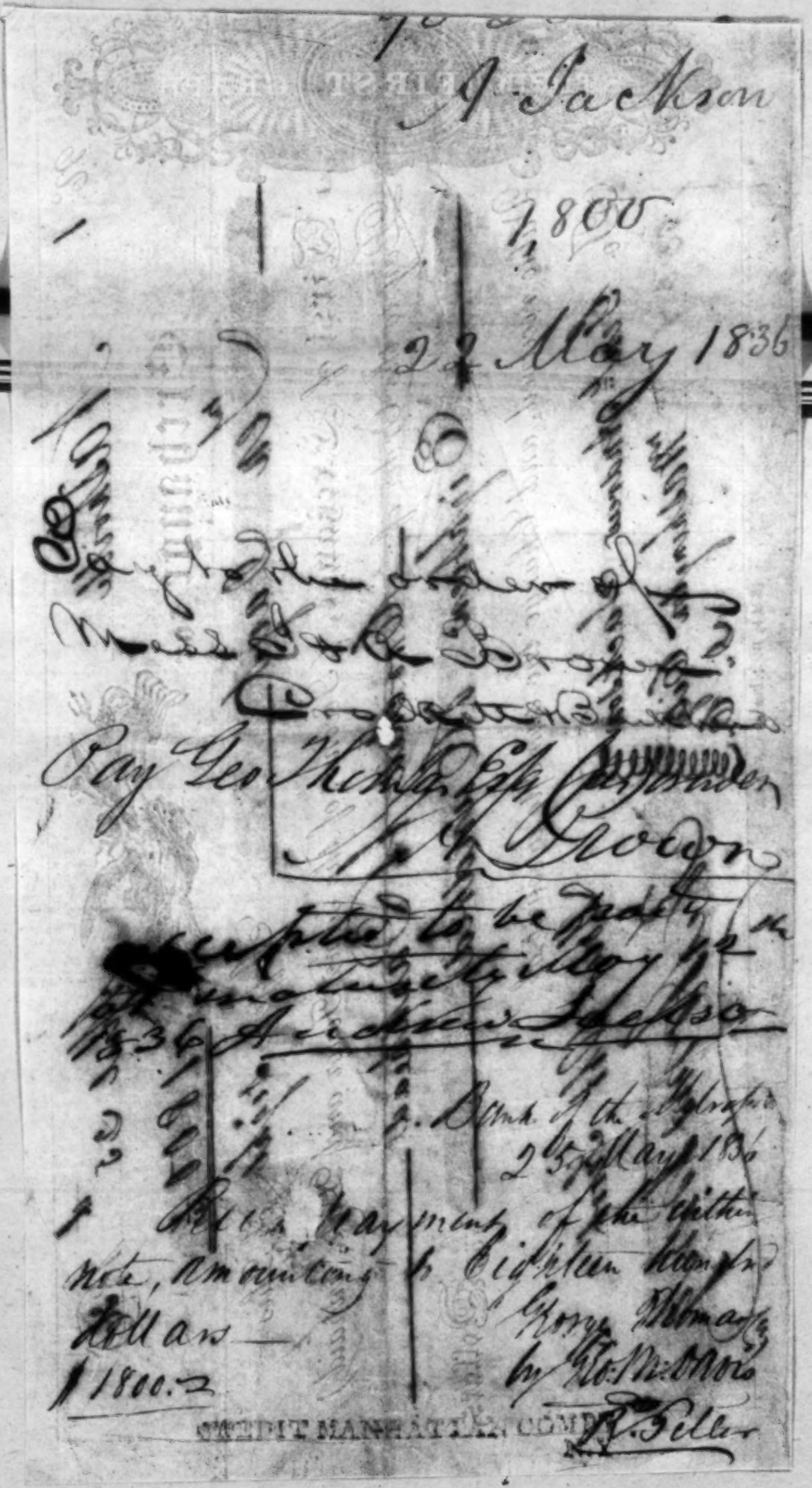
Value received, and Charge the same to account of

To Genl. Andrew Jackson
Washington City
D. C.

Your obt Servt

19539

Sold by W. A. Eichbaum, Nashville.



A Jackson

$1800

22 May 1836

Pay to the order of

Messrs [illegible]

Eighteen Hundred Dollars

Pay Geo Thomas Esqr [illegible]

J. A. Brown

Accepted to be paid on the twenty May 1836

A Jackson

Bank of the Metropolis

25 May 1836

Rec'd payment of the within note, amounting to Eighteen Hundred dollars —

$1800.

George Thomas

by Geo. M. Davis

R. Biller

CREDIT MANHATTAN COMP

Recd. Nashville 25th Apl. 1836 of And. Jackson Jnr. One Hundred Dollars in part of the painting &c of the Hermitage House.

Lewis Horn

100 $ 196

19560

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Rec'd of And. Jackson jnr Five hundred dollars for Plasterers work on the Hermitage — this 25th of April 1836 —

Jo. Higgins

19561

(10) #

Ward Kept.
#109

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Wiggins
Kept.
$500-

Recd Nashville April 25th 1836
Col. R Armstrong Eighty Eight dollars
for Paints Oil &c for the Hermitage
House Cost glass

H. Wells

19562

Wills Repo.
No 88

Louisville April 26 1836

Dear Sir

I have been your friend from 1818 to the present time, and during the last twelve years have been engaged in a constant, arduous and unprofitable struggle in support of your principles, and those of the great democratic party, and I assure you I feel extremely anxious to see your administration as brilliant in its termination, as it has been in its struggles with the Nullifiers, the Bank, and Consolidationists. The present condition of the country however, has created apprehensions in me. We are *overbanked*, the Monster has received fresh vitality, and the rapidity of the increase of the surplus revenue is alarming. I do not doubt the safety of the deposite banks; they are secure, because they do not discount on more than one fourth part of the public money in them — but this fact con=

19563

vinces me that the accumulation will
be destructive to busineſs, unleſs Congreſs
shall provide without delay for the
disbursement of it. Liberal appropri=
ations for fortifications, the army and
the navy, followed by Mr Grundy's bill,
so modified as to authorize payments for
the freedom of rail roads, in advance, or
while they are in the progreſs of construc=
tion, would have the effect of absorbing
most of the surplus. The last mentioned
measure, if carried into effect on the
principles I have suggested, and through
a Board of Commiſsioners, would
supersede the land bill and the proposition
to loan to the States or to purchase
State stocks.

The surplus in the treasury is
now, really, about $26,000000, and if
the spirit for purchasing lands in the

west and South should not subside, it will not fall much short of $40,000,000 at the close of the present fiscal year. In the mean time, our stock of specie is diminishing, in consequence of the state of our relations with Mexico, and the banks are consequently contracting. Though new banks have been authorized by several of the States, their issues will not, if immediately put into operation, equal in amount of the contractions of existing institutions, produced by the lack of specie, the fear of the operations of the mammoth, and the power of the deposite banks, armed as they are with an extraordinary amount of the public money. The return of the agent sent to Europe by the Bank of the U. States will place that institution in a condition to commence a course or system of oppressive operations upon the local banks, and that she will do all the mischief in her power cannot be doubted. She will enter the stock and exchange market, with $20 to 25,000,000, and by dealing in the notes of particular local banks, will be enabled, to cash them with a degree of certainty and rapidity, that will constrain them to make the most oppressive calls on those indebted to them. In this way the local banks, unconnected with the Treasury, may have their notes forced back on them and kept out of circulation, say to the amount of $25,000,000 - and if ~~to this~~, the extent of the surplus should have the effect of withdrawing $25,000,000, in addition, from the paper circulation, the consequences must be seriously felt - particularly when it is known that the specie in the country is diminishing. It is obvious to me that a powerful effort is necessary, to get rid of the surplus revenue, by the adoption of measures that will be beneficial to the country and agreeable to the people. If the proposition of Mr. Wright should be adopted, the Government will find a competitor, in the purchase of stocks, in the Mammoth, and will come out loser in the end. Should the surplus be permitted to accumulate, the whole pressure to be felt will be attributed to the government, and the amount will become so enormous, that ~~public~~ general apprehension will be easily excited in relation to its safety— and the effect on the public mind may be too powerful to be counteracted.

I feel, sir, that the democratic party is placed, by the unexpected increase of the national revenue, in a delicate or embarrassing position, from which it can only be extricated by an energetic and liberal course of action. My views are partly embodied in three articles published in my paper, which I have caused to be marked and enclosed, in the same mail which

will convey this hastily written letter to you
I hope, upon perusal they will be found
to contain some suggestions worthy of
consideration. Here they are approved
by all our friends and many of our po=
litical opponents

Very Respy

J. Kemp, Jr.

Free

LOUIS
AP
27

President of the U States

Washington City

S Penn Jr.

views on the surplus revenue

Andrew Jackson

Bot of H B Kirkman & Co

2. Fine Mortice Locks @ $6 — $12-00

Nashville Apl 26, 1836

Recd Payment
H B K & Co

19567

Bill of Locks
12 $

April 1836-

To the President of the U. States, Washington 27th

Venerable and Dear Sir,

I am authorised and requested in the name of a Committee of Citizens of Charleston South Carolina, of which, the Hon. Judge Daniel E. Huger, Col. William Drayton and Mr. Benjn. F. Pepoon are members, to offer to your acceptance, a painting, executed by John B. White Esqr. of Charleston South Carolina, and to ask that you will make it one of the ornamental pictures of the Presidents House— This Painting exhibits a most interesting incident, which, occurred in the passing events of the Mexican Revolution— As it admirably portrays; the Revolution in the City of Mexico was in active progress. Certain persons, sought protection, at the hands of our distinguished fellow Citizen the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett of Charleston, South Carolina, who, was at that time, Minister from the United States Government, at Mexico. The feelings of anxiety for protection, were of the deepest and

~~and~~ most intense character. The Minister promptly obeyed, the calls of duty and humanity, and when, ~~[illegible]~~ fear was greatest and danger most pressing, he unfurled the U. States Flag. The effect was instantaneous; Arms were suspended, violence was stay'd, and the deep feeling of regard for the Flag of our beloved Country, preserved and protected, in a distant and warring Country, property and persons, which otherwise, would have been buried, under the strong tides of ~~a~~ revolution—

The Citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, whose Committee, have been pleased to request me, to perform the pleasant duty of presenting this beautifully executed painting to you, have been, are still, and I am sure, will continue to be, through good and through evil report, your admirers and friends, both privately and publickly— The Value of this painting, and the Estimation of the Artist, whose work it is, will I am sure, be enhanced by a knowledge of the fact, that he executed some years since, a good 19 painting of the battle of New-Orleans, which now adorns the Senate Chamber of your native State, (South Carolina); thus exhibiting to our own age, and aiding by his divine Art, in transmitting to future ages one of the most splendid military ~~[illegible]~~ achievements, ever recorded in the history of mankind. -

I have the honor to be
Venerable Sir y.r obt. Servant
Richard I. Manning

Mr. Spenser will convey the picture and aid with your permission in putting it up -

19569

To His Excellency

The President of the U. States

City of Washington

Dist. Columbia

To the Care of

Mr. Spencer

1836

Procuring a

painting for

White House

*Private.*

Charleston S. Ca. 28th April 1836.

My dear General:

I have just had the pleasure to receive your very kind and affectionate letter of the 17th instant, for which be pleased to accept my most sincere thanks. –

You write me, and tell me, "*My health is not good, and I am worn down with affliction, and pressure of business, and am looking to the 4th of March next, with great solicitude, when I will again be in retirement*". – I regret very much to learn, that your health is not good. – From a sense of duty, to the Country, and yourself, you should, if possible, devote the greater part of the Summer, to the restoration of your health. – I would respectfully recommend to you, as soon as Congress rises, to repair to the *Rip raps*, for a month or six weeks, and to appropriate the same length of time to the *Red Sulphur* in Virginia, and I am confident, you would derive from such an excursion, the greatest benefit. – The Rip-raps, I understand, *is your favourite spot*. –
For

General Andrew Jackson.
President of the United States.

19670 &c. &c. &c. Gotheys.

Nothing General, but your mind - blessed as you have been with a first mind, could have enabled you to accomplish, what you have done, during the last eventful seven years of your life - any other but a first mind, would have sunk long ago, under the pressure of your, (to me) unaccountable labours. — I will yet hope to see you once again, in the peace-ful shade of retirement, under your own "Vine and Fig-Tree", at the Hermetage - ~~[illegible]~~ a sacred spot, associated as it is, in my "mind's eye", with a thousand dear and tender recollections, which while I live, will cling to me, like "Ivy round the ruined tower". - That in the evening of your life, you may, at that, to you, sacred spot, be happy, as much so, as falls to the lot of mortal man, in this world, shall ever be the prayer of one, who with pride can look back for more than 20 years, and can say with truth, that he has never during the whole of his intercourse with his distinguished friend neglected one occasion, to do him honor, or once, violated the sacred duties of disinterested friendship. -

In relation to the appointment of "Chargé des affaires" - at the Court of Belgium, after due reflection, I have brought myself to the conclusion, that from the smallness of my private income, it

is

is a Mission, that would not suit me — but I am not the less grateful to you for the Offer. — I am sure any individual taking that Mission, not a man of fortune, and being possessed with the liberal feelings and principles of a gentleman, unless like Mr. Legaré, he should be without a family, such an individual, would return home under pecuniary embarrassment. — It must be evident to all who have resided abroad for any length of time, that our Ministers of the first and second Class, are very inadequately paid — so much so, that men of small fortunes risk a great deal, in consenting to take those places. — There is in fact in general, but one foreign mission, which a prudent man could accept, and that is the place of Minister at the French Court. — I have lived long enough in France and in Paris to know, that with proper economy, a Minister could live at Paris, as a gentleman should, upon a Salary of $9,000: a year, — while in England, I do not believe a Minister could live as he ought, on double that amount. — The whole structure of moral, social and intellectual Society, in those two great rival Countries, Is Arranged, upon Antagonist principles. —

In the suggestion contained in my last letter, and in anticipation of the passing of the Army bill, to wit- that you would be so kind as to substitute the place of Paymaster, for that of placing me at the head of a Regiment of Artillery; and, I am sure, you will see, on my part, in the expression of this wish, nothing but what is proper, and which you especially, who so well understand, the feelings and character of an old Soldier, would be the very first to approve. - In asking you for the place of Paymaster, I was governed by a sense of duty to my family- nothing short of this could have induced me to make the application- or accept the place.- My income is now about $3,000. a year- which before I went abroad I lived (with strict economy) comfortably upon, keeping my Carriage & horses, and occasionally having a few friends at dinner.- Now, to live as I then did, would require $5,000:-

With our kindest salutations to our friends under your hospitable roof, and Mrs. Hayne & Frances' affectionate regards to yourself- I remain dear General, your faithful,

and affectionate friend.

A. P. Hayne

P.S. Would my friend Col: Donelson, or yourself, favor me with a line in answer, as this letter is on business, merely saying it has been received.

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr

1836. To W. S. McKelden

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 30th | " | To 10 Loaves of Bread @ 50 | $5.00 |
| " | " | To Rolls & crackers | .. 87½ |
| | | | $5.87½ |

Recd payment

W. S. McKelden

19572

B. 1th P. 382 —
W. D. Mc Kelden Baker
J. Boulanger

General Jackson

To John Walker Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | |
| 25 April | 3 heads 1.00 Calfs feet 75. 6 mutton 48 . . . | 2 . 23 |
| | 19 Veal 1.90 – 14 corn beef 87 – 24 Beef 1.92 . . . | 4 . 69 |
| 26 – . – | 22 Mutton 1.76 liver 50 – 7 steak 70 — . . . | 2 . 96 |
| 27 – . – | 26 Beef 2.08 – 11 mutton 88 (28) Mutton 75 . . . | 3 . 71 |
| 28 – . – | liver 50 – 24 Beef 1.92 – 28 Beef 2.80 . . . . . | 5 . 22 |
| | 6 sweet breads 75 (29) 22 Veal 2. 20 . . . . | 2 . 95 |
| 29 – | 13 corn beef 1.04 – 24 mutton 1. 92 . . . . | 2 . 96 |
| | 4 ~~bread~~ (30) 23. rump 1. 84 . 12 sweet breads 1.50 . . | 3 . 34 |
| 30 – . – | 24 Veal 2.40 – 11 Steak 1.10 . 10 lb loin 1.25 – | 4 . 75 |
| | | $ 32 . 81 |

Recd Payt Jno Walker

19556

Genl. Jackson
$ 32.81

B.1.th P 382 —
John Walther Bucher
J. Boulanger

Louisville Ky April 30th 1836

Dear Sir

Circumstances have came to light Which have created the Opinion that the collector of this port would be removed from office should such removal take place presuming on your former friendship and our long acquaintance I will take the liberty of presenting my claims to your consideration as a candidate for that office

Respty your Obt

Servt. Clayton Talbot

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Prest of the U States
Washn city

LOUISVILLE KY

Clayton Talbot
applies for surveyorship
Port of Louisville

Presid't Andrew Jackson

To John President ~~Andrew~~

|  |  |
|---|---|
| ~~To~~ freight on 1 plow | 1.00 |
| Expenses Pd in N York | 2.13 |
|  | $3.13 |
| Wharf | 10 |
|  | $3 23 |

Scolon April 30 1836

19674

Rec Payt Wm L Judson

---

His Excellency Pres.t A. Jackson

Bought of Thos. H Jacobs.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 Ap 7. | 1 doz Port | $12 |  |
|  | 1 " London Porter | 2.50 | $14.50 |
| 28. | 1 bottle Curacoa |  | 1.50 |
| 30. | 1 doz London Porter |  | 2.50 |
|  |  |  | $18.50 |

Washington Ap 30. 1836.

Recd Payment

Thos. H Jacobs

19575

B 1th P. 382 ~

Thos. H. Jacobs Wine Mt

J Boulanger

Cincinnati 1st May 1836

I take the opportunity of my friend General Lytle going to Washington to address to you a few lines upon a subject which I think of the utmost importance to this State in particular and to the United States in general so far as the principle may extend and be embraced —

The establishment of a moneyed institution with powers so inordinate as those of the Life insurance and Trust Company, of which you have no doubt heard ~~much~~; I apprehend is fraught with much evil to the State of Ohio where it is located and the principles upon which it is founded must be equally dangerous in other States if followed up by the forming of similar institutions — With all intelligent men but those actuated by interested motives there seems to be but one opinion as to the mischievous tendency — at the same time there are doubts entertained by many well disposed persons as the the power in the legislature to repeal the Charter — If such power is denied to our legislatures our liberties are held by a slender a precarious tenure indeed — our rights our liberties our privileges our property may in time be frittered away so as to reduce us to a state dependence, poverty, and slavery worse than under the most absolute monarchy — as under such a Government there is but one tyrant — but under the Government of Corporations there would be thousands — to guard against such a state of things

14676

appears to me to be of the utmost consequence
at the present moment – This institution young
as it is has been productive of much mischief –
at our last fall election one of its trustees was a
candidate for the legislature and though not
elected the influence of the trust Company lost
to us the vote of one of our townships which had
always before been steady to our cause – And
at this moment an excitement prevails through the
same influence which is likely to be seriously
injurious at our election for the legislature and
for Congress – And if in the 2d year of its existence
such are the baleful effects of its influence what
may expected in a few years more –

Many of your steady and devoted friends here
though not acted on immediately by the influence
of this institution as being either friendly to it
or the principles on which it is established are
doubtful of the power in the legislature to repeal
and also as to the policy of moving in the matter
at this time – and every engine is at work by the
agents of the Company to increase those doubts –
and to discourage even the mere discussion of the
question – Now my dear Sir if you would not
deem it improper to express your opinion on these
two points – the power of the legislature to repeal
and the expediency of seeking for that repeal at our
next session of the legislature it would be decisive
with those to whom I have above alluded –

General Lytle and I think alike on the subject
you will have some conversation with him and

if you think proper to give him your views on the matter and favour me with a few lines it will be used with all due circumspection and regard to your feelings — by confiding it only to those whose sincerity and honesty is known to us and with whom it would be received in a proper manner and used with ~~[illegible]~~ prudence and propriety —

I have had the pleasure of seeing your son Mr Jackson on his way to Washington and from him I learn that you intend visiting the Hermitage this summer — I sincerely hope you will take Cincinnati in your way as your friends here are extremely anxious to see you — He also communicated the agreeable information that Whitism is nearly extinct in Tennessee And that the great Bell has lost his clapper — this to me was gratifying intelligence indeed — We have just heard of the success of the great cause in Rhodeisland — every thing seems to promise entire success in November

I am Dear Sir
with great respect & esteem
Your Obed Serv
Moses Dawson

The President of the United States}

19577

Mr. Dawson
Life Ins - 1836

His Excellency the President of the
United States
Washington City

(Fav.d by General Dyffle)

May 2nd 1836
New York

To the President
of the U. States

My Dear Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you that an expedition of my own consisting of four ships, three brigs, and two schooners, in all nine sail, are now at sea, bound to the South Pacific Ocean on voyages of whaling, fur sealing, and discovery.

For particulars Sir, allow me to refer you to letters, addressed to your Secretaries, Govr Woodbury, and Dickerson, a copy of which I enclose, who I hope will feel disposed, to extend such aid to me as they consistently can.

As my expedition is now out, and well prepared, for the hazardous enterprise, of cruising in the Antarctic seas, where its station is, I hope the President will be pleased to patronise it, and have it placed under his control and direction, by sending a National vessel, with a commander authorised to take charge of the expedition, and employ such number of my vessels as he may deem necessary to be selected

19581

and despatched to fulfil the Presidents orders.

A Schooner or Brig is all that will be required. and I want no merit nor honor in the expedition, separate from that which is connected. with my Country and our National rulers.

I hope there. will be no competition. between the individual enterprise and the National undertaking.

The former has been actively progreſsing for more than a year. and has been known to some, individuals who have pushed the measure before Congreſs. to divest the individual undertaking of merit. but there is sufficient room for both to explore, and for both to add to our Country's greatneſs. and if the course I have, adopted. meets the Presidents approbation he will live, I trust to see, in one or two years, information disclosed, that will entwine laurels in our National history, as being consummated under his Administration.

Will the President write me to Rio Janeiro by the first opportunity, a short letter. which will be of sufficient ~~protection~~ security.

and give me protection. and aid. in case I have to encounter difficulties. and ſome I doubtleſs. shall have to contend with.

I proceed to Rio Janeiro to give energy to the enterprise. and trust I shall, although. ſeperated from my home. country and friends, there receive, a letter from the President. my old friend. ſaying - that he will patronise, or at least, wish well to the undertaking. of his ſincere friend and Obedient Servant

Silas E. Burrows

Copy of the original to Govr Dickerson and Govr Woodbury

Hon: Levi Woodbury

New York May 2d 1836.

My dear Sir,

For two years I have devoted every resource at my disposal to fitting to sea an expedition for discoveries in the Southern Ocean. The Brig Athenian is the last and completes the number of nine sail that are to form the fleet. They are all to unite at the Falkland islands and from thence some of the most favorite vessels, with volunteers will be despatched into the Antarctic frozen sea, and I am confident that unless the severity of cold in the last seasons has changed the state of that sea, the American flag will wave nearer the South Pole than any national emblem has yet floated, — accompanied by the Private signal of your friend, who has worn himself down with toil & trouble, in consummating thus far his favorite undertaking.

The expedition consists of four Ships, three Brigs & two Schooners, and possesses within itself every resource for pushing discovery to the farthest barrier which Nature has intended that man shall visit, and I do confidently trust that something gratifying to our national character will result from the undertaking. Be it as it may, the expedition is out, and all that can will be done, to have the attempt merit the patronage of our National Rulers.

I see that a bill has passed the Senate for a national expedition of the same character. I am pleased with this, if the latter expedition will confine its operations to the immense unexplored fields for adventure in the waters of the western Pacific Ocean, of which so little is known, and where the greatest benefit of discovery will arise to our whale fisheries. —

But the hardy & perilous undertaking of grappling with the Icebergs in the frozen regions of the Antarctic seas, will I trust be left to the expedition that is now out, and which will do all that can be done to reach that point where neither compass nor quadrant will be of any benefit to the navigator. If the Antarctic Ocean is as free from ice as it has been in former years, I have confidence in my vessels reaching the South Pole: — and in making the passage, I trust new islands will be discovered. —

I know of nothing required to aid this expedition, that is desirable, except a government Brig or Schooner: — the presence of

14583

which would have a good effect on the crews; and the knowledge of the officers would be of great advantage to the expedition.

If the government determines on fitting out the national expedition I hope it will be so arranged as not to come in contact with the individual one that is now out, as I assure you I cannot consent for this to be outranked by any other; — it being the first to leave our shores for the arduous undertaking.

The discoveries, if important, will redound more to the honor of our nation if accomplished by individual enterprize than by a lavish expenditure of national resources: — and do use your influence to have the Southern field left open to the individual expedition, — and the government resources expended in surveying the immense seas of the Pacific, of which so little is known to all navigators.

I shall sail in the Athenian, this day, for Rio Janeiro, where I have funds at my disposal, and after forwarding these to this country, I shall devote myself in that way which will give the greatest impulse to what I consider the National individual undertaking, and be assured before the expedition returns, if man can reach the South Pole, it will be accomplished, and if necessary to accomplish this I will personally head the expedition.

It must not be left to future generations to enlighten the world by discoveries, but every individual should despise ease and enjoyment when he has the power of adding something to the coronet of country's greatness.

Do be so good as to write me directed to Rio Janeiro, enclosing a letter to our naval commander on that station, & also the American Consul, — to render me such assistance as they conveniently can, to forward my undertaking. I have written the President if he wishes to have the direction of the expedition, and will send a national vessel, the whole shall be placed under his control & direction; — and then let the government expedition traverse the immense "Wilderness of Waters" in the Pacific Ocean.

By this arrangement the President will see consummated in two years what would otherwise occupy many, if a more tardy and different course was adopted.

May every blessing await you — is the sincere prayer of

Your obedient Servant

Silas E. Burrows

Hon Levi Woodbury.

19584

The President of the U States

Bot of John Coburn

1836
May 2nd To 70 Bus Oats @ 57c — $ 39.90

Recd the above in full
John Coburn

No 4 x

$39.90

John Coburn for horse feed

[illegible]

19585

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No. Washington, May 4th 1836

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

PAY to Mr Boulanger or Bearer,
nine hundred and seventy five Dollars 90/100

$ 975 90/100

$ 975 90/100 Andrew Jackson

19586

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Recd Nashville 4th May 1836 of Andrew Jackson Jr. by Robt Armstrong One thousand Dollars in part of the Carpenter work of the Hermitage House

Dolls 1000 —

Joseph Rieff. Wm C. Hume

19587

B 1st P 392 —
john coborn for horse feed
J Boulanger

McMinnville
May 4th 1836

Dear Sir
I am thus far on my way to E Ten to aid in raising troops for the frontier. I sent you from Nashville the Govrs proclamation Genl Gains letter (which you might receive otherwise earlier) with the General order, which you will see is very democratic — The rumor is that Houston has been beat, but its not authentic — I hope you will on the slightest apology teach Santa Anna how to respect the rights of humanity as well as the law of conventional obligation The whole south & west is in an enraged flame against the bloody tyrant.

19388

I hope for the cause of public
liberty, that you will be justified in
closing your administration of
which you know I approve most
cordially, with the conquest of
Texas — It once belong to the
U. Sts, and nature has marked it
for us — and made the great
desert west of the Rio del Norte
the true boundary between
American freemen and the
degraded vassals of Mexico.
The country, the *whole* country
is ready to sustain you in any
move you may make against
Santa Anna. Such a despot
one who is exciting slaves and
savages to a war without mercy
deserves not to live as our
neighbours. I am your friend

In haste

R. G. Dunlap

P.S. I am determined to march
with the Ten volunteers —. I think
the call will be promptly met:
stantly recall us unless imperious
duty demands it — R G Dl —

Genl Dunlap
raising
to march agrea-
ble to Genl Gains
requisition
to be filed A.J.

His Excelly
Andrew Jackson
President U.S.
Washington
City —

Free

McMINNVILLE Te 16

Washington
5 May 1836

My dear Sir,

I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Cary and Mr. Angier two Gentlemen from Newyork who desire to pay their respects to you and I regret that I have not time to introduce them to you in person.

I am
with great respect
Yr mo ob
C C Cambreleng

The President

19590

The President

General Jackson

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | To Jno Walker Dr |
| 2 May | mutton 25 80 Lard $14.40 10 Beef 80 | $15.45 |
| " — | 7 pork 87 (3.) 30 Beef 2.40 Lamb $3.00 — | 6,27 |
| 3 — | 9" Veal 90. 10 sweetbreads $1.25 — | 2,15 |
| 5 — | 35 Bacon 5.25 . 27 Beef 2.70 | 7.95 |
| " — | 27 Veal 2.43 (6) 40 Beef 3.20 | 5.63 |
| 7 — | 20 rump 1.60 – 3 quarters lamb 2.25 . – | 3.85 |
| | 40" rib 5.00 – 14" loin 1.75 – 10 sweetbreads 1.25 | 8. — |
| | | $ 49.30 |

Recd Paymt Jno Walker

19580

Genl Jackson

$ 49.30

Washington May 1st 1836

His Excellency Andrew Jackson

Bot of Middleton & Beall

| | |
|---|---|
| 1/2 Bag picked coffee 58 lb @ 17 —— | $9.86 |
| 8 Loaves family sugar 62 lb @ 20 —— | 12.40 |
| 50 Rice 6 1/4 —— | 3.50 |
| | $25.76 |

Recd payt

Middleton & Beall

19578

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The President of the U States

1836 To John Coburn Agt.

| | |
|---|---|
| May 2d and 3 Bus Potatoes 1.87. 3rd 2 Bus Meal 2.25 — | $ 4.12 |
| 3 " 2 bot. Oil 1.25 – 4th Paid bill of Freight 3.23 — | 4.48 |
| 6 " 2 Currants 40 – 41 1/2 Candles & Box 25c 5.44 — | 5.84 |
| 7 " 25 Soap 2.00 – 25 do 2.25 —— | 4.25 |

Recd the above in full $18.69

John Coburn

19579

B1st P. 392
B.F. Middleton Grocer
J Boulanger

Nashville 6th May 1836

Dear Genl.

I herewith enclose you Mess. Reiff & Humes Receipt for One Thousand Dollars every thing is now nearly Compleate at the Hermitage. The Plastering will finish next week and the Painting as soon as Possible

The Cotton & Corne is up Looks well and the Stock improving

I send you a Slip which is the latest information recd. here from Texas. The information is given by Col. Hill of Columbia who has just returnd & may be relied on.

In hast
Yr. Servant.
R Armstrong

Genl. A Jackson

19592-3

NASHVILLE T.
MAY
7

Free

Genl. Andrew Jackson

President U States
Washington City

[illegible]

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr
1836. To W. T. McFelden
May 7th To 108 Loaves of Bread @ 5 cts $5.40
" To Soda Crackers 4/ .50
$5.90

Recd payment. W. T. McFelden

19545

---

1836 Mrs Jackson To H. Bowen Dr
To 1 bonnet $2.75
Recd payment
Aug 7th 1836 19546 H. Bowen

May 7. 1836.

Dear General

On my return to my office I met Messrs Carbery Gunton Colonel Bomford and Mr Moffit: they think that it would have a good effect for the people of the District if your opinion as to the City Bill in its present shape and its form as it passed the Senate were publickly known. If it can receive your approbation in either form they think an informal suggestion of the fact in Mondays Globe would have the effect of putting down speculation and would besides enable those in the Senate friendly to the relief of the City to know how to direct their future exertions

Respy.

F. P. Blair

P.S. If there is anything improper in this application just throw it in the fire.

## RELIEF BILL.

We publish below the act for the relief of the District of Columbia, as it passed the House yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M.—yeas 102, nays 63. Though it is not in every respect as could have been desired, we congratulate our fellow citizens on the bright prospect now presented them. The Senate will undoubtedly adopt the amendments, and it will become a law.

An Act for the relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to assume, on behalf of the United States, and discharge to the holders of the evidences of debt contracted and entered into between the cities of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, and certain individuals in Holland, negotiated by Richard Rush, Esq., on behalf of said corporate bodies, the entire obligation of paying said debts, with the accruing interest thereon, together with the interest now due and remaining unpaid, according to the terms of said contract.

*And be it further enacted*, That before the said Secretary of the Treasury shall execute the duties prescribed by the first section of this act, the said corporate authorities of said cities shall transfer the said stock, held by them in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, to the said Secretary of the Treasury, by competent and proper instruments and conveyances in law, to vest the same in the said Secretary of the Treasury, and his successors in office, for, and on behalf of the United States;

"And the Secretary of the Treasury shall represent the said stock, and shall be entitled to give the same votes at all elections held by the said Company, and exercise the same powers in all matters in the said Company, as the proper agents of the said Corporations respectively, now have a right to exercise."

19547

For
Andrew Jackson
President of the U.S.

[illegible]

F. P. Blair
1836

No. Washington. 7 May — 1836 —

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

Pay to Andrew Jackson Senr, or Bearer,

Twenty five — Dollars $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$25 —

19549

New York May 8th 1830

The Honble the President the U S

Dear General

I am informed Mr John Mason of Stonington is about to apply for the Situation of Surveyor — Permit me to say he is a true Republican — and Continued in the field of Battle like yourself to preserve those pure Principles of Democracy — he was during the War and has been and still continues A Warm uncompromising friend of the administration and his appointment would Give a very Genral Satisfaction to all Parties —

Your obedient Servt

William Tyack

19600

Genl Andrew Jackson
President U.S.
Washington

No. Washington, 9 May 1836

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

PAY to A. J. Donaldson — or Bearer,

five hundred — Dollars, $\frac{}{100}$

$500 —

Andrew Jackson

19601

---

No. Washington, 9th May 1836

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

PAY to Andrew Jackson — or Bearer,

Twenty five — Dollars, $\frac{}{100}$

$25 —

Andrew Jackson

19602

Charleston May 14th
1836

Sir,

I hope you will not accept Gen Clinchs resignation until I arrive at Washington - He is the only man who has the confidence of the Militia of the Southern States & his being *driven* from service at this moment will be most disasterous to the whole frontier-

I should not be at all surprized if the Creeks in attempting a junction with the Florida Indians desolate

19607

all middle Florida and
drive off all the negroes -
In the beginning of this
affair I recommended
to the Secretary at war
& Genl Scott to have St
Marks & Appilachicola
made deposits of provisions & munitions of war -
the Creeks will now be attacked on the North & South by
Alabama & Georgia, &
forced down on Florida -
For the defence of that
country Troops must be
sent to St Marks and
Appilachicola - You well
know that you marched
through that country in

June without thinking of
keeping "Summer quarters"
in refreshing sea breezes -
There can not be raised
500 men between the Lower
creek line, & that of the
Seminoles - the "three wings
of the army" having fled
at one moment, without
any call for new forces
this whole frontier will be
a scheme of Blood -
I respectfully recommend
that Clinch be ordered
to middle & send
large supplies to Appala-
chicola before the river

falls - I have the honor to
be yr servant Jos M White

Col White
on Indian
matters A.J

1836

FREE

Esqr.

Andrew Jackson
President U States
Washington

CHARLESTON
MAY
14
S.C.

19609

No. Washington, 14th May 1836 —

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

PAY to A. J. Donelson ——— or Bearer,

two hundred & Seventy — Dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

$270 —

$270

19610

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No. Washington, 14th May 1836 —

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

PAY to Andrew Jackson jr — or Bearer,

Twenty five ——— Dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

$25 —

19611

General Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th May | 14 Beef 1.12 (10) 6 sweet breads 75 .... | $ 1.87 |
| 10 " | 12 Beef 1.50 - 8 Beef 80 - 12 Beef 75 .... | 3.05 |
| | 10 Veal 1.00 (11) 44 Beef 3.52 ..... | 4.52 |
| 12 " | 12 Mutton 96 - 35 Veal 2.80 - 9 lamb 1.00 .. | 4.76 |
| | 10 sweet breads 1.25 Soup beef 62 - 9 pork 1.12 . | 2.99 |
| | Steak 25 liver 50 (13) 2 heads & feet 1.00 .. | 1.75 |
| 13 " | 13 soup beef 81 - 7 Beef 87 (14) 16 sweet breads 2.00 .. | 3.68 |
| 14 " | 70 Beef 8.75 - 19 Steak 1.90 - 25 rump 2.00 | 12.65 |
| | Veal 65 liver 50 | 1.15 |
| | | $ 36.42 |

19604-5

Recd Paymt Jno Walker

---

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr

1836. To W. P. McKelden

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May 14th | To 108 Loaves of Bread @ 5c. | $ 5.40 |
| " " | To Soda Crackers | .50 |
| | | $ 5.90 |

Rec'd Payt W. P. McKelden

19606

Genl. Jackson
$ 36.42

The President of the U States

1836 To John Coburn Agt.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May 9th | To 2 doz wicks 50 — 11 lbs crackers 62 — | $1.12 |
| 12. | 6 Bus potatoes 4.50. Pidgeons 25 Molasses 75 — | 5.50 |
| 14. | 2 Gal Whisy 2.00 — | 2.00 |

Recd the above in full $8.62

John Coburn

19603

No. Washington, May 17th 1836

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

PAY to Edward Owen or Bearer,

Thirty four Dollars, $\frac{\phantom{00}}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$34

19614

---

No. Washington, 17th May 1836

**Bank of the Metropolis,**

PAY to I. Boulounger or Bearer,

Two hundred Dollars $\frac{\phantom{00}}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$200

19615

Port Gibson Mi May 18th 1836

His Excellency Andrew Jackson
President of the United States

Sir It becomes the pleasing duty, of the undersigned, as the organ of a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of our fellow citizens of Claiborne county, convened at the court-house in Port Gibson on the 14th inst, to transmit to you the enclosed resolutions

Such a demonstration of the generous sympathies and most ardent wishes of our fellow citizens in behalf of our friends and neighbours of Texas, and in support of the unalienable rights of man will, we feel well assured, be received with no other than emotions the most pleasurable, by one whose brow has been en=twined, by his grateful fellow citizens, with an unfading chaplet of glory and of renown.

In the bosom of the chivalrous defender of "beauty and booty" there will ever be a responsive chord in favour of oppressed humanity and the sacred cause of human liberty

We are respectfully Sir
Your Obdt. Servts
A. W. P. Parker
B. Hughes
Jas. A. Maxwell

19616

1st. Resolved: That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge, upon the attention of Congress, the immediate recognition of the independence of the Texian Government.

2nd. Resolved: That, in the opinion of this meeting, the above request will meet with the most hearty concurrence of our fellow citizens generally.

3rd. Resolved: That A. W. P. Parker, B. Hughes and James A. Maxwell Esqrs be appointed a committee to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the United and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress

PORT GIB MI
MAY
21

FREE

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the United States
Washington City

Texian resolutions
by citizens of Mississippi

Mrs Jackson

To Robt Heyworth — — ——— Dr

May 1836 To Thimble$^{25}$ Repairing 2 B Pins$^{50}$ $1..75

18th .. Repairing Clasps Comb & ——— 2.00

$ 2..75

Rep pin 1 00

3..75

Recd Payment

M Heyworth

19618

The President of the U. States

To John Coburn Agt.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | |
| May 16 | To 9 lb Starch 1.44 – 2 Twine 1.75 – Pidgeons 25 – | $3.44 |
| " " | 1 Pepper 25 – 17th bot. Oil 62. Currants 40 — | 1.27 |
| 17 " | Bbl Flour 8.00 – 18th keg crackers 62 — | 8.62 |
| 19 " | 22½ Galls Oil — @ 115+ — | 25.50 |
| 20 " | Bot. Oil 62. 4 lb Vermacelli 1.00 — | 1.62 |

Recd the above in full $40.45

John Coburn

19612

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr
To W. T. McKelden

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836. | | |
| May 21st | To 86 Loaves of Bread @ 5 cts | $4.30 |
| " | To Rolls & Crackers — | 1.00 |
| | | $5.30 |

Recd Payt
W. T. McKelden

19620

General Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May 16th | 34 Beef 2.72 Steak 38 - 19 Beef 1.90 (17) 9¼ Veal 92. | $ 5.92 |
| 17 - | 2 livers 50 - 16 sweet breads 2.00 - 8 Mutton 64 - 35 Veal 3.50. | 6.64 |
| 18 - | Beef 50 - (19) 24 Beef 1.92 - 13 sweet breads 1.62 .... | 4.04 |
| 20 - | 1 lamb 4.00 - 24 Beef 1.92 - 12 Veal 1.50 ----- | 7.42 |
| | 12 sweet breads 1.50 - 16 steaks 1.60 —— .. | 3.10 |
| 21 - | 60 Beef 7.50 - 17 Beef 1.36 - 19 corn beef 1.90 | 10.76 |
| | | $ 37.88 |

1961$^{3}$

J W Walker

Genl Jackson

$ 37.88

Washington
May 25th. 1836

Cashier of the Bank
of the Metropolis

Pay to George Thomas
Esq. cashier of the Bank Eighteen
hundred dollars to take up Robert
Armstrongs draft in favor of Crockett
and Bankhead due this day

Andrew Jackson

$1800

20748

24th CONGRESS,
1st Session.

# S. 242.

## IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 5, 1836.
Read twice, and made the order of the day for the 11th instant.

May 24, 1836.
Proposed to be amended.

May 25, 1836.
Ordered to be printed as amended.

# A BILL

To extend the charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the laws incorporating the several banks in the District of Columbia hereinafter named, that is to say, the Bank of Potomac 1, and the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria 2, in the city of Alexandria; the Bank of the Metropolis 3, in the city of Washington; and the Union Bank of Georgetown 4, and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown 5, in the city of Georgetown; and also the act entitled An act to extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia, approved on the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, be and the same are hereby continued, extended, and limited, to the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight

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hundred and fifty, under and subject to the modifications, conditions, restrictions, and limitations, hereinafter contained and prescribed. And that a bank, to be called and known by the name of the Commercial Bank of Washington, to be formed by the union of the Patriotic Bank of Washington, and the Bank of Washington, in the city of Washington, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, be, and the same is hereby, created and authorized, with the powers, authorities, privileges, and immunities, of a corporation in law, upon and with the terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations, in the several laws heretofore passed in relation to the Patriotic Bank of Washington, which said laws are hereby revived and continued in force in relation to the said The Commercial Bank of Washington, as if the same were hereby enacted in relation thereto; subject, nevertheless, to all the provisions of this act in the manner in which the same apply to, affect, govern, and regulate, the several banks rechartered in and by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said The Bank of Potomac shall have a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars, and no more; the said The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria shall have a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and no more; the said The Bank of the Metropolis shall have a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, and no more; the said The Commercial Bank of Washington shall have a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of twenty dollars each, and no more; the said The Union Bank of Georgetown shall have a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, and no more; and the said The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown shall have a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, and no more.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of each of the said banks, except the Commercial Bank of Washington, shall be created and formed out of the existing capital stocks of the said banks, and of the specie, and funds equivalent to specie, belonging to them respectively. And the capital stock of the said Commercial Bank of Washington shall be created and formed out of the specie, and funds equivalent to specie, belonging to the Bank of Washington and the Patriotic Bank of Washington.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the said banks be not possessed of, and entitled to, the full amount of the capital stock herein prescribed, in specie, and funds equivalent to specie, the residue of the sum necessary to complete its capital stock shall be created and raised by the issue of new stock, which shall be sold at public auction, for specie, under the direction and control of the commissioners whose appointment is hereinafter directed; and if the said new stock shall sell for a higher price than the par value of the stock of said banks, the surplus in the case of each bank shall be paid to the corporate authorities of the city in which it is located, to be held by them in trust for the relief and benefit of such charitable institutions therein as they may select and designate.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all such property, of every description and nature, as may be possessed and owned by the said banks, respectively, and which may not be used to create and constitute the capital stocks hereby authorized and directed, shall be held by the said banks, respectively, and be disposed of by them for the use and benefit of their stockholders, in proportion to their respective rights at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three commissioners, who are in nowise interested in any of said banks, whose duty it shall be, under the obligation of an oath, to be administered for that purpose, to examine the specie and other property of each of said banks; to state the amount of said specie; and to designate the property which is equivalent thereto: and which shall be held by and constitute a part of the capital stock of said banks, and shall make report thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon declare what amount of new stock shall be created by each of said banks; and thereupon the said banks shall be authorized to create said new stock, and make sale thereof, as hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several banks named in the first section of this act shall not go into operation under this act until the commissioners shall have reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that said bank or banks has or have a capital in specie, or in funds equivalent thereto, of at least two-thirds of the amount of their respective capitals, as required to be completed in the manner provided for in this act; and that when the said commissioners shall have reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that any one of said banks has said amount of capital, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice thereof, and said bank shall thereupon be authorized to transact banking business by virtue of this act: *Provided, however*, That the full amount of the capital stock herein prescribed for each of said banks shall be completed in the manner specified in this act, within one year from and after the first day of October next.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any of said banks, after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to issue any note of a denomination less than ten dollars, and that it shall be lawful and competent for Congress to prescribe the denomination of notes which the said banks shall issue from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty; and that none of the said banks shall at any time have in circulation

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an amount of notes greater than their capital stock respectively.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful and competent for the Congress of the United States, at any time during the continuance of the respective charters, to amend and alter the same: *Provided*, That such alterations and amendments in all respects, except in relation to the amount of the capital stock, shall be made applicable to, and operate upon, the whole of said banks.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, 6 it shall not be lawful to pass or circulate, within the limits of the District of Columbia, any note of any bank of the United States, or of any State in the Union, of a less denomination than ten dollars; and if any person shall violate the provision contained in this section, he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered by any citizen of said District, before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of the said The Commercial Bank of Washington shall be composed and consist of the specie and funds equivalent to specie, of the Patriotic Bank of Washington and of the Bank of Washington, the amount whereof shall be fixed and determined in the mode and upon the principles herein prescribed in relation to the other banks mentioned in this said act; and that the stockholders in the said two banks shall be entitled to shares of stock in the said The Commercial Bank, in exact proportion to the amount of specie and funds equivalent thereto, as the same shall be determined by said Commissioners, and be transferred to and made part of the capital of the said The Commercial Bank.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That when the amount of specie and property equivalent thereto, of the Bank of Washington, and the Patriotic Bank of Washington, be fixed and ascertained, as before mentioned, the President and Directors of each of the said banks shall transfer the same, by legal competent assignments, conveyances, and assurances, to the said The Commercial Bank, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the commissioners before mentioned to issue certificates of stock to the present stockholders of the Bank of Washington, and of the Patriotic Bank of Washington, in proportion to the number of shares and rights held by each; and the said stockholders shall thereupon become stockholders in the said The Commercial Bank of Washington, and be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and emoluments thereof; and the said The Commercial Bank shall possess, exercise, and enjoy all the rights, powers, and privileges, in law and equity, in relation to said property so as aforesaid conveyed and assigned, as are now possessed and enjoyed by the Bank of Washington, and the Patriotic Bank of Washington, respectively. And all bonds, bills, notes, or other securities for money, which have been, or shall be, made payable at the Bank of Washington or the Patriotic Bank of Washington, which shall fall due after the same may have been assigned and delivered, by either of said banks, to the said Commercial Bank, shall be considered as if the same had been made payable at the said Commercial Bank, and that a demand for payment made at said Commercial Bank shall be as effectual in law as if the same were made at either of the said banks where the same were made payable.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if from any cause whatever, unless it be the refusal of a majority of the stockholders of the Bank of Washington or the Patriotic Bank of Washington to accept of the provisions of this act as is hereinafter provided, the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be enabled to give the notice required by the seventh section of this act, so as to authorize the said The Commercial Bank to commence transacting banking business, on or before the first day of October next, then the several laws of Congress conferring corporate powers upon the said Bank of Washington and the Patriotic Bank of Washington, shall not be annulled or affected thereby, but the same are hereby re-enacted, to continue in full force and effect, until the said The Commercial Bank is fully empowered by the performance of the acts, conditions, and directions herein contained, by the said commissioners or otherwise, to transact said banking business, and to take, hold, enjoy, and possess all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, of the said Bank of Washington, and the Patriotic Bank of Washington, in, to, and out of all the real and personal estate of either of said banks, that is to say, to all the lands, tenements, rights, goods, chattels, judgments, and other effects whatsoever of the said banks, subject to the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter particularly designated. And the said The Commercial Bank of Washington shall have full power and authority in its own name to prosecute all suits or actions now instituted, or which may hereafter be instituted in any court of law or equity, by the said Bank of Washington or Patriotic Bank of Washington, to final judgment, and shall have all process thereon, necessary for enforcing the payment thereof; and no judgment or decree now rendered, or which may hereafter be rendered, by any court of law or equity, against any person or persons, or body politic whatsoever, in favor of either of said banks, shall abate, or become null and void; but the said The Commercial Bank shall, in its own name, be entitled to all such legal process and remedies necessary for the full and complete recovery and satisfaction of the money due thereon, as the said Bank of Washington, and the said Patriotic Bank of Washington are now entitled,

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to sue, issue, and enjoy in any court of law or equity whatsoever.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That all the rights, powers, privileges, and immunities now possessed and enjoyed by the Bank of Washington and the Patriotic Bank of Washington, in relation to such and so much of the property appertaining and belonging to each of the said banks as shall not be assigned and transferred to the Commercial Bank by virtue of the twelfth section of this act, shall be and the same are hereby transferred to and invested in the Commercial Bank, for the sole and only purpose of selling and disposing of the same, and collecting the proceeds thereof, and dividing the same among the stockholders of each of the said banks in proportion to the respective rights and interests of the said stockholders; and the sale, collection, disposition, and distribution, shall be made by the said The Commercial Bank.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That after the capital stocks of the said banks mentioned in the first section of this act shall have been paid in as herein prescribed, the stockholders of the said banks shall hold an election for officers thereof, according to the provisions of their respective charters; and the said commissioners shall fix the day and be the judges of the election in the said the Commermercial Bank; and the persons legally elected at said election shall be entitled to and perform all such acts as may lawfully be done in and by virtue of said charter; but it shall not be lawful at said election for any of the directors or officers of said banks, nor for any of the directors or officers of any banks created or rechartered by this act, to vote at any election of directors upon proxies which may be given to them by any of the stockholders in said banks.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That if the said specie and funds equivalent thereto of the said Bank of Washington and Patriotic Bank of Washington so ascertained by the said commissioners as aforesaid, shall not amount to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, the President and Directors of said bank shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to create and issue so many certificates of stock as will be sufficient to make up the said sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and the said new certificates shall be disposed of in the manner, and the proceeds of such sale shall be disposed of in the manner hereinafter prescribed as to the new stock of the other banks mentioned in this act; and if the said specie and funds shall exceed the said sum of five hundred thousand dollars, it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors of the Commercial Bank, under the direction of the commissioners aforesaid, to reduce the number of shares ratably of all the stockholders of the said two banks in such manner as to form the amount of capital stock herein prescribed for the said The Commercial Bank.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Commercial Bank to make a final adjustment and settlement of all the debts, credits, and interests, of the Bank of Washington, and Patriotic Bank of Washington, and to pay the liabilities and debts of each of said banks, out of their respective funds and property which shall have been transferred to and which do not compose the new capital stock of the said The Commercial Bank; and, if there be any surplus remaining, after discharging the said debts and liabilities, to divide and pay over the same to the stockholders of the said banks respectively, in proportion to the number of shares held by each; and if there be a deficiency of assets for the payment and discharge of the said debts and liabilities, it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to pay and satisfy the same, and charge the same to the said stockholders in each bank, in proportion to the number of shares held by each, and to retain the dividends which shall be made on said stock, until the same, with legal interest thereon, shall be fully satisfied and discharged.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That, in creating the capital of each of the banks mentioned in the first section of this act, the capital stock of any of said banks which may have been purchased by, and is now held by any of said banks, shall not be considered and received as specie, nor funds equivalent thereto.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, in relation to the Bank of Washington and Patriotic Bank of Washington, shall not have operation and effect until a majority of the stockholders of each of said banks shall have given their assent to this act in writing, which shall be delivered to the Commissioners hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That, if a majority of stockholders in either of said banks shall not give the assent mentioned in the nineteenth section of this act, the said bank shall have its charter renewed, and the same is hereby renewed, for three years, for the sole and only purpose of settling up and finally closing its concerns; but it shall not discount or do any other of the ordinary banking operations, unless it be the renewal and curtailment of such bills, notes, or other securities as may have been discounted or taken in lieu thereof, by either of said banks.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, if the stockholders of either the Bank of Washington or the Patriotic Bank of Washington shall give the assent aforesaid, and the stockholders of the other of those banks shall refuse or neglect to give the said assent to this act, then and in that case all the provisions of this act shall apply to such bank as may assent thereto, and its capital stock shall be created in the manner herein prescribed for said banks.

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SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any stockholder or stockholders in either of the said banks, who shall not assent to the union aforesaid, shall, within three months from the passing of this act, file his declaration in writing, in the said declaring himself dissatisfied with the said union, and his determination to withdraw his interest from the same, and if the said bank cannot agree with such stockholder or stockholders on the amount of such interest, and shall not forthwith pay the same, then it shall be lawful for the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for Washington county, on the petition in writing of such stockholder or stockholders, to appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the value of the interest of such stockholder or stockholders in the bank to which he or they may belong at the time of the said union; for which purpose, such Commissioners shall, under the direction of the said court, have access to the books, papers, and accounts of the said banks, and on the report of the said Commissioners, and such other evidences as may be laid before them, the said court shall proceed to ascertain the value of the stock of such stockholder or stockholders, and shall decree the value so ascertained to be paid to him or them by the said Commercial Bank, and shall have power to enforce such a decree by execution, attachment, or other legal process.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That, on the said union being made as aforesaid, all contracts legally made by the said consolidated banks shall forthwith become obligatory on the said The Commercial Bank of Washington; and all debts due by the said consolidated banks on notes issued by either or otherwise, shall become chargeable on and payable by the said The Commercial Bank of Washington; and the parties to such contracts, and the creditors of the said consolidated banks, shall have the same remedies to enforce the performance of such contracts, and the payment of such debts against the said The Commercial Bank of Washington, its property and effects, as are now by law given to them against the said consolidated banks; and that the said The Commercial Bank may, in its own name, sustain all actions and suits which may be necessary to enforce the payment of debts due to, and the performance of contracts made with the said consolidated banks, and for the recovery of any lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, belonging to and improperly withheld from the said consolidated banks.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That any real estate sold to or taken by any of said banks in payment of all debts due any of said banks, respectively, shall, within a period not exceeding four years after said real estate becomes, as aforesaid, the actual property of any of said banks, be *bona fide* sold by the bank to which said property belongs, for actual cash only.

Congreſs is looked
to for a solvant
metalic currency
by the people—No
Bank ought to be
chartered, or rechart=
=ed, but on a positive
specie capital, or
with the previlege
to issue notes under
twenty dollars—We
have twentys & Eagles
half, & quarter Eagles
which never can
circulate unleſs
ten dollar notes &
all under that sum
be thrown out of
circulation—tis
the imperious
duty of Congreſs in
this district, to set a
proper example
by their legislation
& no charter should
be—
chartered but with the expreſs
condition that congreſs had
a power to rescind the charter or
alter it at pleasure; and to be
able to judge of its proceedings,
it ought by the report of its
directors, lay before congreſs
every seſsion, the whole pro=
=ceedings, with every detail
to the Bank, that the public
might Judge, who was solvent
& worthy of further credit &c
&c—

25 May 1836

Ejercito de operaciones = E. S. = Habiendo ayer tarde tenido un encuentro desgraciado la corta Division q. obraba á mis inmediaciones, ha resultado estar como prisionero de guerra entre los Contrarios, habiendoseme guardado todas las consideraciones posibles: en tal Concepto prevengo á V. E. ordene al Grāl Gaona contramarche pr. Bejar á esperar ordenes, lo mismo q. verificará V. E. con las tropas q. tiene á sus ordenes; previniendo asimismo al Grāl Urrea se retire con su Division á Guadalupe Victoria, pues se ha acordado con el Grāl Houston un armisticio interin se arreglan algunas negociaciones q. hagan cesar la guerra pr. siempre = Puede V. E. disponer pr. la manutencion del Ejercito q. debe luego quedar ya á las ordenes de V. E. de los Caudales llegados á Matamoros, y viveres q. deben existir en dho. punto y Victoria, ademas de los veinte mil ps. q. deben estar en esa Tesoreria y se sacaron de Bejar = Espero q. sin falta alguna cumpla V. E. con estas disposiciones, avisandome en contes-

Santa Anna, 23 May, Agreement w. re Texas &c

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tacion de comenzar á ponerla en practica = Dios y Libertad = Campo de S. Jacinto Abril 22 de 1836 = Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna = E. S. Gral de Division D. Vicente Filisola

Es copia q. certifico. Columbia Junio 25/ 836 -

Ramon Martinez Caro

Srio

Ejército de operaciones = E. S. = Luego q. llegó á mi conocimiento por algunos Oficiales y Tropa dispersa el suceso desgraciado q. V. E. me comunica en su nota de 22, hice los movimientos q. me convenian p.r la concentracion del Ejército, y verificado esto, marché sobre este flanco, p.r desembarazarado de algunas cosas inútiles y gravosas, tomar de nuevo la iniciativa sobre el enemigo; mas atendiendo á la mencionada Comunicacion de V. E., á las circunstancias q. en ella expresa, y queriendo dar una prueba de mi aprecio á su persona, como á los prisioneros existentes de q. V. E. me habla, voy á repasar el Colorado, y cesaré las hostilidades, siempre que el enemigo no dé lugar á continuarlas = Los Generales Gaona, Urrea, y Ramirez y Sesma, se hallan unidos á mí con sus Divisiones como antes digo. V. E. sabe bien las fuerzas disponibles con q. yo puedo obrar con estas Divisiones, y por consiguiente conocerá q. ceso las hostilidades, á pesar de mi responsabilidad con el Supremo Gobierno

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únicamente por la consideracion debida á la paz de la República, y á la persona de V. E., mas en cambio, quiero saber tambien q. esta y la de los prisioneros serán enteramente respetadas, como lo son las de varios de los contrarios q. están en mi poder = Cesando como digo á V. E. las hostilidades, serán respetadas tambien las propiedades; se tomará solo lo muy preciso pr. el Ejército, y si sus dueños comparecen, será pagado religiosamente, como lo habria sido desde antes, sino hubiesen abandonado sus habitaciones, y aun quemado la mayor parte = Algunas pequeñas casas de madera han sido incendiadas con indignacion mia, y de los tres Generales q. tienen á mis órdenes, por los [illegible] q. nunca faltan en los Ejércitos, mas este hecho llamó nuestra atencion en tal grado, q. impuse pena de la vida al q. lo repitiese, aun antes de recibir la comunicacion de V. E. = Como V. E. me dice q. se ha acordado con el Gral. Houston un armisticio, y no me esplica las bases de él, para

el Gral D. Adrian Woll pr. imponerse de ellas,
y q. las cumplir por nuestra parte, y poder
tambien ecsijir su cumplimiento á los contrarios=
Con lo dicho queda obsequiado todo lo q. V. E. me
dice en su ya citada nota, y yo tengo la satis-
faccion de reiterarle mi aprecio y consideracion=
Campo en S. Bernardo Abril 28 de 1836=
E. S. = Vicente Filisola = E. S. Gral Presidte.
D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna —

Es Copia q. certifico. Columbia Julio 25/836 -

Ramon Martinez
Caro
Srio

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(N.º 2)

Ejército de operaciones = E. S. = Hoy ha llegado á este Campo el Sor Gral D. Adrian Woll, quien ha puesto en mis manos las Comunicaciones de V.E. fhas 28 del q. espira. Como aun no se terminan las negociaciones entabladas con este Gobierno, el Gral Woll, segun manifiesta á V.E., tiene q. demorarse p.a poder llevar el Convenio q. definitivamente se concluya, y q. no dudo será satisfactorio p.a ámbas partes. Entretanto espero q. V.E. por ningun motivo dilatará su contramarcha, y ántes bien la abreviará segun le tengo prevenido, siguiendo su marcha hasta la Ciudad de Monterrey, recogiendo todos los destacamentos de Matagorda, Cópano, la Bahia &a; no debiendo quedar en Tejas mas q. una guarnicion de 400 hombres con dos piezas ligeras, en S. Antonio de Bejar á las órdenes de un Gral, á quien recomendará V.E. los heridos y enfermos q. que-

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daren. Dispondra V. E. q. la guarnicion de Bejar quede provista con tres meses de socorro y Viveres, y Cincuenta Cajones de Cartucho = Dios y Libertad. S. Jacinto Abril 20 de 1836 = Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna = E. S. Gral de Division D. Vicente Filisola

Es Copia q. Certifico. Columbia Julio 25/836.

Ramon Martinez Caro
Srio

Ejército de operacion = E. S. = En este momento en q. iba á emprehender mi marcha con el Ejército q. tengo el honor de mandar, he recibido la comunicacion de V. E. en q. me acompaña los Convenios celebrados por V. E. y el Gefe de las tropas Tejanas. Sin ellas E. S. yo estuve siempre dispuesto á dar cumplimiento á sus disposiciones anteriores q. me comunicó oficialmente: por ellas marchaba, y marcho hoy animo á darles cumplimiento, y mi demora no será otra q. la q. demanden la conduccion de enfermos, trenes, y demas proyectiles de guerra. Por lo respectivo á los tratados, ellos están con todas las formalidades estipuladas y ratificadas por V. E. como Gral. en Gefe del Ejército, cuyas circunstancias, y la de ser el Presid.te de la República, no deja á mi persona otro derecho ni lugar q. el de obedecer y darles el lleno debido como lo he verificado desde un principio, cumpliendo religiosamente cuanto concierne á propiedades, trato de prisioneros, y pago de cuanto los dueños han proporcionado al Ejército p.a su subsistencia = Ygualmente, y en consecuencia de los expresados

me pondré de acuerdo con el Gefe de las fuerzas Tejanas, pª q. por su parte y la mia tengan el lleno q. se desea, y se hagan las reclamaciones convenientes, si á ellas se diere lugar = Dios y Libertad = Villa de Goliad 25 de Mayo de 1836 = Vicente Filisola = E. S. Gral. Presid.te de la República D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna —
Velasco

Es Copia q. certifico. Columbia Julio 25/836-

Ramon Martinez
Caro
Srio

## Public Agreement

Articles of an agreement entered into, between His Excellency David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, of the one part, and His Excellency General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President General in Chief of the Mexican army, of the other part.

### Article 1st

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up, against the people of Texas, during the present war of Independence.

### 2d

All hostilities between the mexican and texian troops will cease immediatly both on land and water.

### 3d

The mexican troops will evacuate the Territory of

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Articulos de un Convenio celebrado entre S. E. el Gral en Gefe del Ejto de operaciones, Presidte dela Republica Mejicana Dn Antº Lopez de Santa Anna, por una parte, y S. E. el Presidte dela Republica de Texas Dn David G. Burnet por la otra parte.

### artº 1º

El Gral. Antº Lopez de Sta Anna se Conviene en no tomar las armas ni influir en que se tomen Contra el pueblo de Tejas, durante la actual Contienda de Independencia.

### artº 2º

Cesarán inmediatamente las hostilidades por Mar y tierra entre las tropas Mejicanas y Tejanas.

### artº 3º

Las tropas Mejicanas evacuarán el territorio de

Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

4th

The mexican Army in its retreat shall not take the property of any person without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases when the owner may not be present, and remitting to the Commander of the Army of Texas or to the Commissioners to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed, the place where taken, and the name of the owner if it can be ascertained.

5th

That all private property including cattle, Horses, negro slaves or indentured persons of whatever denomination

Tejas pasando al otro lado del rio grande del Norte

art.o 4o

El Egto Mejicano en su retirada no usará dela propiedad de ninguna persona sin su Consentimto y justa indegnizacion, tomando solamente los articulos precisos para su subsistencia, no hallandose presente los dueños, y remitiendolo al Gral. del Egto Tejano, ó alos Comisionados para el arreglo detales negocios, la noticia del valor dela propiedad Consumida, el lugar donde se tomó, y el nombre del dueño si se supiera

art.o 5o

Que toda propiedad particular incluyendo ganado, Caballos, Negros Esclavos ó gente Contratada de Cualthat may have been captured by any portion of the Mexican Army or may have taken refuge in the said army since the commencement of the late invasion, shall be restored to the Commander of the Texian army, or to such other persons as may be appointed by the Government of Texas to receive them.

6th

The troops of both armies will refrain from coming into contact with each other, and to this end the Commander of the Army of Texas will be careful not to approach within a shorter distance of the mexican army than five leagues.

7th

The Mexican Army shall not make any other delay on its march, than that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage &c and to cross the rivers, any delay not necessary to these purposes

quiera denominacion que haya sido aprendida por una parte del Egto Mexno ó que se hubiere refugiado en dho Egto desde el principio de la ultima invasion será debuelta al Comandte de las fuerzas Texanas ó á las personas que fuesen nombradas por el Gobno de Tejas para Recibirlas.

Artº 6º

Las tropas de ambos Egtos veligerantes no se pondrán en Contacto, y á este fin el Gral Tejano, cuidará que entre los dos Campos, medie una distancia de cinco leguas por lo menos.

Artº 7º

El Egto Mexicano no tendrá más demora en su marcha que la precisa para levantar sus hospitales, trenes &a y pasar los Rios, considerandose como una infracto be considered an infraction of this Agreement.

8th

By express to be immediatly dispatched, this Agreement shall be sent to General Vicente Filisola and to General T. J. Rusk, commander of the Texian Army, in order that they may be apprised of its Stipulations, and to this end they will exchange engagements to comply with the same.

9th

That all texïan prisoners now in possession of the Mexican Army or its authorities be forthwith released and furnished with free passports to return to their homes, in consideration of which a corresponding number of mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the Government of Texas shall be immediatly released. The remainder of the

sion de este Convenio la demora que sin justo motivo se notare.

art.º 8º

Se remitirá por espreso violento este Convenio al Gral. de Divn. Vicente Filisola y al Gral. T. J. Rusk, comandte. del Ejto. de Tejas para que queden obligados á cuanto les pertenece, y que poniendose de acuerdo, convengan en la pronta y devida ejecucion de lo estipulado.

art.º 9º

Que todos los prisioneros Tejanos que hoy se hallan en poder del Ejto. Mejicano, ó en el de alguna de las Autoridades del Gobno. de Mejco. sean puestos inmediatamente en libertad y se les dén pasaportes para regresar á sus Casas, debiendose tambien poner en libertad por parte del Gobierno de Tejas

mexican prisoners that continue in possession of the Government of Texas to be treated with due humanity — any extraordinary comforts that may be furnished them to be at the charge of the Government of Mexico.

10th

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will be sent to Veracruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper.

The contracting parties sign this Instrument for the above mentioned purposes, by duplicate, at the Port of Velasco this 14th day of May 1836.

David G. Burnet

19632

un numero correspond.te de prisioneros Mejicanos del mismo rango y graduacion, y tratando al resto de otros prisioneros Mejicanos que queden en poder del Gob.te de Tejas con toda la debida humanidad; haciendose cargo al Gobno de Megico, por los gastos que hicieren en obsequio de aquellos, cuando se les proporcione alguna Comodidad estraordinaria—

art.o 10mo

El Gral Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna será enviado á Veracruz tan luego como se crea conveniente.

Y para la Constancia, y efectos Consiguientes, lo firman por duplicado las partes contra-

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. = James Collinsworth. Secy of State = Baily Hardeman, Secretary of Treasury. = P. H. Grayson, Attorney Genl.

tantes en el Puerto de Velasco á 14. de Mayo de 1836 = Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna = David G. Burnet = Jmd Collensworth secr de Esto = Bailey Hardeman Secr de Hacienda = P. J. Grayson Procr gral =

Es Copia q. certifico. Columbia Julio 25/836 —

Ramon Martinez
Caro
Srio

# Secret Agreement

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna General en Gefe del Ejto. de operaciones, y Presidente de la Republica Mejicana, ante el Gobno. establecido en Tejas, se compromete solemnemente al cumplimto. de los arts. siguientes en la parte que le corresponde —

## artº 1º

No bolverá á tomar las armas ni influirá para que se tomen contra el pueblo de Tejas, durante la presente contienda de Independencia —

## artº 2º

Dictará sus providencias para que en el termino mas preciso, salga del Territorio de Tejas la tropa Mejicana —

## artº 3º

Preparará las cosas en el Gabte. de Mejco. para que sea admitida la Comision que se mande por el Gobno. de Tejas, a fin de que por negociaciones sea todo transado y reconocida la Indepen-

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General in Chief of the army of operations and President of the Republic of Mexico, before the Government established in Texas solemnly pledges himself to fulfil the stipulations contained in the following articles, so far as concerns himself.

## Article 1st

He will not take up arms, nor cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas during the present war of Independence.

## 2d

He will give his orders that in the shortest time the mexican troops may leave the Territory of Texas.

## 3d

He will so prepare matters in the Cabinet of Mexico, that the mission that may be sent thither by the Government of Texas, may be well received, and that by means of negociations all differences may be settled, and the Independence that has been declared

19634

dencia que ha declarado la Convención.

Art.º 4º

Se celebrará un tratado de Comercio Amistad y límites entre Mejco y Tejas, no deviendo estenderse el Territorio de este último más allá del Río Bravo del Norte.

Art.º 5º

Siendo indispensable la pronta marcha del Gral Santa Anna para Vª Cruz, para poder efectuar sus Solemnes Compromisos, el Gobno de Tejas dispondrá su embarque sin perdida demás tiempo

Art.º 6º

Este documento Como obligatorio á Cada parte deberá firmarse por duplicado, quedando Cerrado y Sellado, hasta que Concluido el negociado sea debuelto en la misma forma á S.E. el Gral. Santa Anna, y solo se hará uso del, en Caso de Infraccion por una de dhas partes Contratantes —

Puerto de

by the convention may be acknowledged.

4th

A treaty of commerce, amity and limits will be established between Mexico and Texas, the Territory of the latter not to extend beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte.

5th

The prompt return of General Sta Anna to Veracruz being indispensable for the purpose of effectuating his solemn engagements, the Government of Texas will provide for his immediate embarkation for said port.

6th

This Instrument being obligatory on one part as well as on the other, will be signed by duplicate, remaining folded and sealed until the negociations shall have been concluded, when it will be restored to His Excellency Genl. Santa Anna; no use of it to be made before that time, unless there should be an infraction by either of the contracting parties.

Port of

velasco, Mayo 14 de 1836=
= Antonio Lopez de Santa-
Anna= David G. Burnet=
James Collinsworth secretº de
Estº= Bailey Hardeman Secº
de Hacienda= Pº H. Grayson
Procurador General —.

Velasco May the 14th 1836.
David G. Burnet.= Antonio
Lopez de Santa Anna.= James
Collinsworth, Secretary of State.
Baily Hardeman, Secretary
of Treasury.= P. H. Grayson,
Attorney General

Es Copia q. certifico. Columbia Julio 29
836
Ramon Martinez
Aro Srio

19635

E. S. = Adjunto á V. E. el Convenio que he celebrado con S. E. David G. Burnet Presidente de la Republica de Tejas, pª que impuesto de su Contenido se sirva darle en todo su devido Cumplimiento sin dar lugar á reclamaciónes que produscan un rompimiento inutil = Espero que V. E. se sirva darme su contestación por el mismo Conducto sin dilacion alguna, recibiendo á la vez mi Consideración y aprecio = Diós y Libertad. Puerto de Velasco Mayo 14 de 1836 = Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna = Exmo. Sr. General de Divn. Dn. Vicente Filisola

Es Cópia qe. certifico. Columbia Julio 25/836.

Ramon Martinez Caro Srio

19627

Nashville 27th May 1836

Dear Genl

I send you inclosd a note addreſsd to me by the Meſsrs Yeatman after a Conversation I have with them this morning, they have always been ready and willing to do all in their power to get back the paper from those who purchasd it. when I calld on Campbell I expected to get the paper that might be Cut it and put it on the walls Williams is not at home I saw Shelby who will do nothing in it, he is not disposd to restore it, Williams dare not as his wife Claims it, So I Call on the Meſsrs Yeatman and Stated the facts who willingly proposd to purchase another Set I did not present Andrews note to them inclosd to Col Love but Suggested their Letter to draw on them for the amt My dear Sir When you hear the whole matter explaind it will give you pain

19636

to find men so lost to all Honorable feeling as to retain that which does not belong to them it is theft

The person who you got the other lot from will draw on Mess. Yeatman or myself at sight and the draft will be paid. Send it out as soon as possible so that we may complete the House

Maj. Eaton will be with you in a few days and will explain this unpleasant affair and the treatment &c

Yeatman will see for the real value of the paper he thinks he has been badly treated by Wilson & Co. Complete he offer'd them any profit or advance of what was their object

Let me request you to send out the other without delay as I want to see the house Complete before Mrs J. & yourself get out

I thank you my dear Sir for your kind and affectionate Letter of 14 Inst.

Houston has won all the Glory I trust he may receive it for by his Gallant Capture of Santa Anna he deserves it —

In haste.

Your friend
& Servant
R Armstrong

19637.

The Honble Andrew Jackson
Senator in the U. States
Washington City

Col Armstrong
with Mr Yateman
who will pay for
the Horse. A. J.
Answered 7th of
June enclosing
note to Col A.
Mr Yeas also more
written assumpsit
with directions to
him to receive the
123 in full for
the horse, A. J.

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr

To W. P. McKelden

| 1836 | | |
|---|---|---|
| May 28th | To 96 Loaves of Bread @ 5 c. | $4.80 |
| " | To Soda Crackers | .50 |
| | | $5.30 |

Recd payment W. P. McKelden

19638-39

No 2.

B. 1te P. 392.

W. D. McKildin Baker

J. Boulanger

General Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23 May | 20 Beef 1.60 - 10 Beef 1.00 - 13 Veal 1.30 . . . | 3.90 |
| 24 -- | 36 Veal 2.88 - 14 Beef 1.12 Steak 25 - - - -- | 4.25 |
| 25 -- | 40 Beef 3.20 (26) 8 Beef 1.00 - 10 Beef 1.00 .. | 5.20 |
| 26 -- | Lamb 1.00 Mutton 62 - 42 Bacon 6.30 - - | 7.92 |
| 27 -- | Mutton 50 - 14 Beef 1.75 - 12 Beef 75 | 3.00 |
| | liver 25 (28) 70 Beef 8.75 - 24 Beef 1.92 - | 10.92 |
| 28 - | 10 Sweet breads 1.25 - 17 Corn beef 1.36 . . | 2.61 |
| | 10 Mutton 80 - 1 pig 1.00 Kidneys 25 - - - | 2.05 |
| | | $ 39.85 |

Recd Paymt Jno Walker —

19621

Pent. Jackson

Jackson

$ 39.85

Jackson To Walker Dr

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Pig 1.60 – 10 lb Veg 1.00 – 13 lb Veal 1.30 | 3.90 |
| Veal 2.88 – 10 lb Veg 1.12 Lamb 25 | 4.25 |
| 4 lb Veg 2.20 25 8 lb Veg 1.00 – 10 lb Veg 1.00 | 5.20 |
| Lamb 1.00 Mutton 62 – 42 lb Bacon 6.30 | 7.92 |
| Mutton 50 – 14 lb Veg 1.75 – 12 lb Veg 75 | 3.00 |
| Lemons 25 (28) 7 lb Veg 8.75 – 24 lb Veg 1.92 | 10.92 |
| 10 Sweet Breads 1.25 – 17 Corn Beef 1.36 | 2.61 |
| 70 Mutton 50 – 1 Pig 1.50 Kidney 25 | 2.05 |
| | $ 39.85 |

Recd Payment Jno Walker

B.M. P. 392
John Walker Butcher
J. Boulanger

Nashville 28 May 1836

Dear Andrew.

I wrote your father yesterday
and enclose a letter from Mrs. Yeatman
On the subject of the paper they have
[illegible] [illegible] about it and say that
the Draft will be paid at sight for
the amt. By sending the Yeatman
Letter to Mr. Toland the paper can
be sent on immediately and he can
Draw on Yeatman & myself for the
amt. I want it sent out as soon as
possible so that it may be ready for
the General when he comes. I would
wish that it should be all
Completed when he comes. for
any thing. the House is now finish'd
[illegible] [illegible] will be done in a day
or two. Mr. Horn is at work. I sent
up the Tanner to finish the Kitchen
Spouts & those for the House. the Stone
steps back will be completed in
a few days. I wish we can
have it all done but the

19640

the passing of the passage before
Mr Jackson got out.—

When you know and hear of the Conduct of Commodore Williams Acting of Shelby and Rosson you will be astonished — We have had so much rain and the weather cold. I hope for a change and that the Crop may not be Injured. by it — all well at the Hermitage, as I told you no Hogs in the Corn

My respects to Mrs Jackson
and best regards to the family
Col Earle. Yours truly

Andrew Jackson Jr. Esqr

Washington City

Care of the President U.S. D.C

The President of the U. States

To John Coburn Agt.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | |
| May 23 | To 1 Bus. Meal 1.12. ½ Bu Corn 50 — | $ 1.62 |
| 24. | bot. Oil 63 – 8lb fish 40 – Corn 1.25 — | 2.28 |
| 27. " | 2 Gls. Why 2.00 – 1 bot. Oil 63 — | 2.63 |
| 28. " | Keg Cracker 62 — | .62 |
| | | $7.15 |

Recd the above

in full John Coburn

19627

No 9

B. 1st P. 392 —
John Coborn Grocer.
J Boulanger

Nashville 28th May 1836.

Dear Sir

I arrived here early in this month with my family in usual health, & without having experienced any serious difficulties on the way. We have since been very much occupied in having the necessary repairs made on our house, it having been very much injured & greatly out of order; and do not expect to get into it for some time yet.

On the subject of politics a perfect calm prevails here. Since my arrival I have seldom heard the presidential election mentioned; the public attention is principally directed to the affairs of Texas; the real condition of which is still much doubted by some. I have had occasional conversations with several of the most intelligent & best informed persons in this quarter, & with some from other sections of the state, - and have delayed hitherto writing you (as was proposed, when I last had the honor of seeing you), that I might be enabled to obtain the means of forming a more correct estimate of the public opinion in the state on the presidential question; and I find a good deal of difficulty in doing this. Those who have been most clamorous in support of the candidate brought forward in this State, have become quite silent. The object which many of them had in view, that of uniting a party sufficient to control the creating of state offices, under the new constitution, & filling them with favorites, has been accomplished to a considerable extent, & the occasion passed by for prosecuting it further. Many aspirants to such offices, were disappointed, which greatly dampened their ardor, in the presidential question, & brought some of them at least, to reflect cooly on its merits. There is good reason to believe, not a few became convinced of their error, in supporting their candidate (Judge Wh—)—for for the presidency; and are satisfied, now, he ~~pos~~ sesses neither the talents, acquirements or *political principles*, requisite to qualify him for the station,—nor the popularity to afford any prospect of success; and have in fact changed their opinions on the subject, yet are unwilling, publicly to avow it. Hence the settled calm that prevails. As far as can be ascertained here, there is good reason to believe the Democratic ticket, (for Vanburen & Johnson) will receive a majority of the votes in middle Tennessee, & also in the Western District. In East Tennessee it is understood many of the people are much in the dark on the subject, & indeed ignorant of the political character of their candidate, as manifested by his votes,—his speeches & those of his bosom friends,—And the course he has pursued during the present session of Congress. There is not, it is affirmed, a press in that end of the State, that has not been early engaged on the part of the opposition,—including all those conducted by Federal editors, or under Federal & nullification influence, and of course actively & zealously employed in support of their candidate (H. L. W.). The consequence is the people there, generally, have no information in regard to the *course* he & his particular friends & supporters, have been & still are pursuing in Congress. If they could be made acquainted with the fact, that he & they had,—as their conduct shows,—abandoned the Democratic party, & the administration,—had pronounced the most abusive & bitter invectives, against & both (& even against *the President*) on many occasions, the great majority of them would without hesitation abandon the support of him, & unite with their old friends in support of the candidates of the real Democratic party. The people in East Tennessee, generally, always were, & no doubt, still are, sound Democratic Republicans, of the old Jeffersonian School, and strongly attached, personally & politically to the President. (Genl. Jackson) and therefore would not, & indeed could not, if correctly informed, support one, who had, with his particular friends & supporters from this State abandoned that party, & united with the opposition - composed of Federalists, nullifiers & malcontents of all discriptions - and acted with them as faithful allies. The difficulty is, however, how to make the people there acquainted with this state of things. There are few willing to take an active part against the current that has prevailed in that quarter for some time; and though they must be convinced their cause is absolutely hopeless, - as there is, at present, no good reason to believe their candidate will receive a solitary vote out of the State, (if indeed he should succeed in it, which is not here the better opinion) still, having been committed, they seem unwilling to retract & openly change their course -

It has been proposed, by a person said to be well qualified for the purpose, to establish a Democratic press at Jonesborough, which would advocate the cause of the administration; but it is yet doubtful if it will be effected. The vote of the State may depend upon the course pursued by the people of East Tennessee. Should they become sufficiently informed of the course lately pursued by their candidate, & of his real political principles, as developed by that course, there can be no doubt many of his present supporters would abandon his cause; in which case the vote of the State would be secured to the Democratic candidates; as matters now stand, it is thought, at least an equal chance, the State would go right.

Should any thing transpire here shortly in relation to this subject worth communicating, I will advise you thereof.

Mrs. C. & our daughter desire to be particularly remembered to you & the Ladies; and you will please accept assurances of the high respect & distinguished consideration, with which

I have the honor,

To be

Sir,

Your most obedt.!

G. W. Campbell

Genl. Andrew Jackson,

President of the United States

Judge Campbell

Philadelphia May 30th 1836

Andrew Jackson Jnr. Esqr

Bot of Robert Golder

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Views Telamachus | $29 | 87.00 |
| 7 ps | Pannell Paper | 2.50 | 17.50 |
| 7. | Bordering | 3.00 | 21.00 |
| 4. | Plain Blue | 75 | 3.00 |
| | | | 128.50 |
| | 5 per C off for Cash | | 6.40 |
| | | | 122.10 |
| | Box | | 50 |
| | | | $122.60 |

Received payment per H W Evans

October 25th 1836

Robert Golder

per Jas. Cameron Golder

19644

~~Andrew~~
Robert Golder
Bill of Paper for
Andrew Jackson—
Paid October 25th $122.60

Andrew Jackson Jnr
$122 60/100

Washington May 30th 1836

His Excellency Andrew Jackson

To Bot of Middleton & Beall

| | |
|---|---|
| 100" Brown Sugar | $15.00 |
| 8 Loaves Family Do 60" @ 20 | 12.00 |
| 12 Do 2nd quality 93" @ 17 | 15.81 |
| 1/2 Bag picked coffee 68" @ 17 | 11.56 |
| 1/2 Chest Black tea 41" @ 55 | 22.55 |
| 1/2 Bbl. Rice 110" @ 6 1/4 | 6.87 |
| 2" Green tea — 1 | 2.00 |
| | $85.79 |

Recd payt

Middleton & Beall

19645

N-10.

B 1st P. -392-

B. F. Middleton Esq.

J Boulanger

2

His Excellency President . A. Jackson

Bought of Thos. H. Jacobs.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | May 10. | 1 doz Champagne | $13. | |
| | 20. | ½ doz. Ch. Lafitte | 6 | |
| | | 1 Bottle Curaçao | 1.50. | $20. 50. |
| | 24. | 1 doz Champagne | $13. | |
| | | 1. London Porter | 2.50. | 15. 50. |
| | | | | $36. 00. |

Washington . May 31. 1836

Recd Payment

Thos. H Jacobs

19605

No. 6

B 1st P. 392.—

Thos. H. Jacobs Wine Merchant

H. Boulanger

May 31. 1836

To General Jackson President of the United States of North America May 31st

Mr. President.

Your Government, for the purpose of securing to itself in part, the price of supplies furnished to France, demanded and obtained from the Ambassador of the French Republic, the permission of taking about four millions that the India Company had deposited with an American merchant.

As the representative of one of the principal stockholders, I have lately presented my claim. All the Journals and the reports that have been made to the Chambers, have shown that I shall demand payment ~~out~~ of the fifty thousand francs belonging to me out of the one million and three hundred thousand francs, which you have consented should be deducted out of the 25 millions, for the purpose of clearing the U States from the debts due to French creditors. M Routhier, advocate to the Kings Council to whom the interests of these creditors had been confided, had the honor of conversing on the subject of my claim, with Mr. Livingston, your minister at Paris. This Minister informed him a few days before his departure, that he recollected very well that the facts occurred as I have set forth in my petition to the Chambers.

It is certain that no authority has ever been remitted to the India Company to exercise its rights against France, and to obtain restitution for the sum belonging to it, which was taken from the American merchant.

This authority which is certainly due to it and which I claim as an omission or fault then committed towards the company, results from the account of supplies paid finally by France to the United States. In this account it is mentioned that the sum taken and due to the India Company, has been deducted to the profit of the French Treasury, which was charged with the reimbursement. But, to oblige France to it, it would have been necessary that the Company should establish its right; & it is for that, that I have now the honor of praying you Sir, to have the justice and goodness to cause to be delivered to me, the extract of the account, which in exonerating France, has made her assume the engagement of restoring to the India Company, the sum that your Govt. remitted through the American mer-

-chant who was the depositary, on account of the price of the supplies which was due exclusively by the French Treasury.

The date of the account, the sum agreed upon and allowed, the time when taken, the name of the American merchant who delivered it, the reservation of the rights of the India Company to restitution, — nothing of all this has been communicated to the company owning the funds which were taken by the agreement and the act of the power of the two governments, against the most positive right of private property.

It is important to me Mr. President, that I may be enabled to repair the irregularity, with which the funds in question, have been seized; that you should deign to furnish me with an extract of the account which has charged France with the restitution to be made to the India Company; or at least, with memoranda of the facts of this ancient transaction, that I may obtain at Paris the liquidation of the sum due me; by a deduction from the million and 500 thousand francs that you have ceded to indemnify the French creditors, as provided by the treaty of the 4th of July 1831, and of the law which prescribes the mode of proceeding.

I pray you to accept the homage of my gratitude for this impartial act of your justice, and the expression of respect with which I have the honor to be,

Mr President.

Your very humble and

Obt. Servant

Dineur

Honorary Counsellor of the Prefecture

Paris May 31. 1836.

Concerning French Claims

Dineur —
1836

I

Farewell of General Santa Anna, to the Texian Army, at the time of his embarkation on Board the Schooner Invincible!

My friends! I have been a witness of your courage in the field of Battle and Know you to be generous. Rely with confidence on my sincerity, and you shall have no cause to regret the Kindneſs shewn me. In returning to my native land, I beg you to receive the sincere thanks of your grateful friend— farewell.

Velasco, Texas, June 1st 1836.

Antº Lopez de
Santa Anna

19648

1836!

June 1st 1836

Estimate of the Carpenter Bill Plaster & Paint and Painter Bill of the Hermitage House.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reiff and Hume's Bill Regularly | | $3950.00 |
| Ditto Extra work done after Change of the Plan . . . . . . . . . . | | 239.— |
| Work done on New Kitchen every thing found . . . . | | 186 |
| For the full Length Two Story Porch added & every thing found | | 1350— |
| | | $ 5725— |
| Cash pd. Reiff & Hume at Sunday times . . . | 2285. | |
| Ditto this day 25 apl | 1000 | |
| Ditto by A. Jackson | 513 | 3785.— |
| due Reiff & Hume 1. June $ | | 1940— |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amt of Higgins Bill for Plastering | $900 |
| Cash in part. pr Receipt | 500 |
| due Higgins 1. June — | 400— |

19649

| | |
|---|---|
| Amt of Bills. & Horne Bills | $400 — |
| Paid them as pr Receipts | 188 — |
| | $212 |
| Due them 1. June | |
| Koff H. | 1240 |
| Higgins | 400 |
| Estimate 1. June due | $1812 |

No. Washington, June 2d – 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to A. Jackson jr. or Bearer,

three hundred & fifty — Dollars, 100

$350 — Andrew Jackson

19650

---

No. Washington, June 2d – 1836 –

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to R. E. W. Earle or Bearer,

thirty Dollars, 100

$30 — Andrew Jackson

19651

Bogota, June 3d. 1836

Dear Sir

After returning to you my sincere thanks for the confidence you have heretofore reposed in me by conferring upon me the Mission to this Government, I have now to ask of you permission to return to my own country, and that you will immediately look round you for some person to to be my successor, as it will be important in the present state of our affairs here to have a diplomatic agent to attend to them, It is my most sincere desire to leave this country as soon after the 1st day of March next as I can get away; this step has not been taken without due consideration, and my letter to the Secretary of State of this date will put you in possession of all the information I can at present give, and I have also to say that previous to that time I have strong hopes that I will be able to conclude a Commercial treaty or at least do every thing on that subject which can be expected in any reasonable time, as I have no doubt that as soon as the Treaty with Venezuela reaches me that this country will either agree to ours on the same basis or entirely decline making any treaty - with these views and under a deep sense of what I owe to my country, I have determined to request this permission and hope that your kindness will grant it. This favor is now asked that you may have full time to select a proper person to succeed me - as any person who comes here ought to have at least three months notice, as well as it is very important that our agents sent here should have the chance of comeing at a time when the dry & healthy season prevails, and that we who are here should get away without hazarding our lives on the journey hence I wish my successor to leave the U States the last of december and then I can get away early in March, as it is also important that I may give him a chart of men & things here before I leave

The Presidential election comes on here on the 15 Inst in the primary assemblies of the people there is much warmth and an organized opposition to Genl Santanders administration - the contest will be between Mr Marquez the present Vice President & Genl Obando the issue is doubtful but the chances are in favor of the former at present -

With Sentiments of the highest
respect I am your obt Servant

Robt B. McAfee

(Bogota)

His Exy Andrew Jackson
(President of the U States)
Washington City

Genl Jackson

1836 To Wm Hayman Dr

May 19th To 21 Bu, oats —— $13,00

Cr 1836
June 4th To Recd payment in full

Wm Hayman

19619

B 1th P. 392 —
Wm Stayman Brewer
J. Boulanger

Mr Boulanger

June 6th - 1836

Money in Treasury subject to Draft about $33.600.000

Appropriations already made - temporary
and permanent - about ——— 29.000.000

Leaving only, after payments, about - 4.600.000

The income for the rest of 1836 will
probably be from Customs about. — 10.000.000

From Lands about - 3 to 5 - very uncertain - 4.000.000

$ 18.600.000

It is expected, that further appropriations
will be made this session for Ind.
Annuities - Fortifications - Ind. Wars -
Harbours - Light Houses &c - about - 13.000.000

Balance 1st. Jany. 1836 - after paying
outstanding appropriations ——— $ 5.600.000

19654

Treasury Appro-
priations
1836

Received of Andrew Jackson J. one hundred dollars on account ——

Washington June 6. 1836

Wm. A. Williams
By L. Whitney

19655

His Excellency

The President of the United States June 7th 1836

Bought of John F. Sullivan

1 Ream Hot pressed Letter Paper & ¼ lb Sealing Wax $ 5:00

Received Payment

John F. Sullivan

19656

Mr. Dickson
acctt for
paper &
locking Iron
to this 7th of
June 1806
& Recpt — A. J.

Nashville 8th June 1836.

My dear Sir:

Permit me to congratulate you on the prospect that the concluding year of your Administration is to be prosperous. The Indian disturbances will afford the occasion for the removal of their population beyond the Missi.– including the Cherokees I hope. And our relations with Texas– resting on our great Slave and Indian border,) may be so settled as to leave no further cause of apprehension from the *poor* Mexicans– or the (much to be dreaded) *English*. The savage barbarities of murdering Fanning and his men, *after a capitulation*, has so enraged the people of this country, that they were raising men openly to fight St. Anna. Had Houston's army not conquered him, Tennessee Missi. and Louisiana would, within the next nine months. I heard from Houston this morning. He was still at N. Orleans. The chances are he will not die of his wounds. The craven Mexicans lay down their arms in utter terror wherever overtaken– and I hold Texas as essentially severed from Mexico at present as the U.S.

were from G. Brittain after Cornwallis's Capture at York. The theory of her Government is the same as ours. Her Constitution adopted in March almost, a literal copy — her Citizens have more experience in its execution than ours had for the first ten years after its being put into operation: & I need not be told this people are a set of scape-graces from Justice. Their Convention ~~had~~ from 50.000 people, had more talent of all sorts, than had ours last year taken from 800.000. I know not on Earth, and never have heard of so small a community so well able to take care of itself; and they will be doubled by Christmas and three times their now numbers in the next 12 mos. What is to prevent their Elections and Government going on well this Summer? Surely not the poor, miserable Mexicans! That there is more danger of Texas Conquering Mexico, than the reverse, admits of no doubt. Sir the project is a great favorite here. Last Saturday our frd. Genl. Dunlap came to me to aid in getting $25.000 to take troops to Texas. I refused, and we held him back — By Monday Morning the order for the Creek Service came — & Houston's official report — of the certainty that the Mexicans were flying the Country. This stopped it. Nothing else could.

I have seen some half dozen shake their heads, but the courage to say no, is not found. And if any member of Congress should vote against Texas Independence his political prospects would be ruined. This is all perfectly natural. The blight and horror that over-came the community on hearing of the butchery at the taking of the Alamo, and the shooting of our young men on the coast, was great: But the cold-blooded murder of upwards of 400, [Fanning's men, & others] at one time, and burning of them half alive, has put this community into a worse humour than did the taking of Fort Mimms in 1813. Now is the fever going to boil over. The men under thirty five, and all the women, are for having St. Anna shot, and the Texas Eagle planted on his Capital. I have been in Mississippi twice, & Louisiana once this Spring, and am very sure if this war continues between Mexico & Texas for one year more, that an Army from the West — the valley of the Mpi, will march upon ~~the~~ the City of Mexico. That power will call to its aid England of course — & of course, England will do in Mexico as she has done in India — govern it — and govern the Gulf of Mexico, & mouth of the Mpi.

19659

For us it strictly would be better to cause Mexico, & Texas to treat — and for us to treat with Texas, fixing the western boundary — short perhaps of the Rio Grande del norte; but not much.

Again. No European power should be permitted to gain a footing in Mexico. This feeble and worthless people is our ~~best~~ safest neighbour. If the Independence of Texas is recognized by our Government, then Texas can be controlled by us. This alone will end the war. We can coerce both sides to peace. Say to the Mexicans — Stand off — to the Texans — hold on! This foreign Govt. is too near the Mississippi — our boundary must be pushed westward, if possible.

Most sincerely, and
affectionately,
yr. frd.

The Presdt.

J. Catron

Private

Greenville S. Ca.
9th June 1836

General Andrew Jackson
President of the United States
Washington

Dear Sir

I received a requisition from the 2d Auditor's office for certain ordnance stores placed in my charge in 1833 and which were returned by Mr Tupper to the Military Store Keeper more than a year ago - Mr Lewis after enumerating the stores requests that I will return this property to the Military Store Keeper in Charleston and forward his receipt to the Auditor's office, so that I may receive a credit therefore - It was desireable at the time these stores were placed in my hands, that the utmost precaution should be used in their

19660

distribution - They were received, distributed and recovered with the exception of one musket, one Riffle and some rockets by the agency of Mr Tristam Tupper a respectable Merchant of Charleston, who subsequently returned them by my directions to the Military Store Keeper in Charleston - By your order these arms were placed entirely under my control ; and when I consulted you about sending some of them into the interiour, you told me to use my discretion - If therefore they had been misplaid or abused I should not have regarded myself as responsible, if I could have proved to you that I exercised a sound discretion in their distribution and ordinary care in their preservation

and

recovery. They have been restored however with a very trifling loſs and as you are aware of all the circumstances of the case, I rely upon your sense of justice to have me credited for them in whatever offices I may be charged with them -

The Majority of the State have proscribed me for the part I took on that occasion, and my political career is at an end - All I ask or expect from my friends in the general government is to be protected from such demands as that conveyed in the 2d Auditor's letter -

I congratulate you Sir, upon the triumph of liberty in Texas - Houston has proved himself worthy the great Captain who taught him the art of war. I hope he will be equally pruden The temptations to invade Mexico are great; b the danger of doing so imminent. I hope and trust the independence of Texas will be recognised both by Mexico & the United States and you will add to your well earned laurels th crowning glory of adding another bright st to our union.

I am requested to recommend Mr. Theodore L. Smith for a commission in the new Regimen to be raised against the Indians. I do so very cheerfully, he is worthy the honorable post he solicits —

I am dear Sir

ever very truly & respectfully

your friend

J R Poinsett

June 11/36

Mr. Beckett—
on appointment
of Mr. Weston
recommended Mr.
R.— but Mr. M. is
worthy B. A. J.

President
of the United States

19663

J. Brooks Esquire

Care of Elbert Herring Esq.

Comr. of Indian Affairs—

19664

Charleston So Carolina
12 June 1836

My Dear General

I reached here yesterday; having been detained longer in Florida than I expected, in consequence of the distracted state into which she has been thrown by the late Indian disturbances— I still think & ever shall think, untill convinced by evidence stronger than that which has been presented me, that the Seminole warriors are numerically very weak, not exceeding probably 600 Warriors & that much of the embarrassment under which we labored in our contest with them, grew out of a panic, which had unfortunately originated in many of the assailed portions of the Country, and of which, if the army, or officers commanding, did not partake, it had a most injurious effect on— It certainly influenced many of the movements against the Indians; & was productive of some of the mistakes, which have ended the Campaigns of the last year so disastrously— Indeed I cannot look upon this war, but with mortification— It originated in error; and has been conducted thru blunderings— Clinches', & Gaines' movements

19666

were certainly premature and ill advised; and Scotts' arrangements though good, were badly executed, or not executed at all - These truths, or possibly only opinions of an Individual; I have thought proper from our personal relations from time to time to communicate to you; believing that all information, would be acceptable to one, on whom had devolved the Responsibility of administering the affairs of the Republic - It might be important to you to know, what could produce no good to promulgate - There are times when truths cannot be published; or at least their publication may be injurious, under popular feelings, to him who has candor or independence enough to declare them - There is among individuals self pride enough, to resist and even deny facts that may operate to their injury ~~often~~ and Demagogues are always ready to convert to their benefit any excitement which may be produced from accidental causes - In so somewhat unpleasant situation therefore have you placed me, at least in one that I have always wished to avoid, by the publication of my letter to you from Fort Drane - That letter contained the facts that The Enemy were not strong & that even their feeble force had produced something of a panic in the Territory - This letter has been seized hold of by the Editor of the Tallahassee paper, changed to me & made the foundation of a charge that *deceived* by me as you had been, was the cause why the General Government had neglected Florida & the war.

In this attack they are as wrong in one case as in the other - I had told the *truth* & you had not been deceived; but even the truth that the War was contemptible & the Seminoles but a handful had not, in my opinion, deterred the General from acting promptly - The means placed at the disposal of their Agents were ample - The failure was in the application - I have felt authorised to mention these circumstances to you because I have had good cause to complain; was I so disposed - The conduct of an old friend towards me; though exceedingly *unjust* & anything but *friendly*; had made no other impression on me but that of sorrow and regret - I could not easily forget, but I endeavored at least to cherish none but the kindest feelings in return for injustice - It was painful enough to me to think that differences of political opinions, in one instance, and the honest expressions of them, had induced you to withdraw your personal confidence from one of your earliest & most devoted friends; and to pursue him with the spirit of party proscription, which he had always thought it was one of the objects of your administration to put down - However you had the right to change

if you thought fit, your relations with others - but in th
case, which has drawn forth this letter the circum
-stances may be different - You may possibly alte
my relations with fellow Citizens & neighbours, and
that for merely communicating the truth to one
who I conceived ought to be advised on the sub
-ject - However I have done my duty, and shall
meet the responsibility be it what it may - My
only regret is that I took any part or interest
whatsoever in the contemptable war in Florida
which has distracted & distressed that country &
which thus far has been conducted through a
series of mortifying disasters - My temperament
however, & my supposed obligations to a Terri
in which I resided, prompted me to come forward
with my purse & my sword - I have tendere
my services & been willing to do my part to
put an end to the war - In all instances the
have been declined if not rejected, and I am
now to be held up to public odium by the
demagogues & the servile Editors of the day,
for having in an over anxiety to see the wa
closed, communicated to an old friend my privat
views of it - I told you the truth however - A Pan
pervades Florida; the war has been conducted in a
most extraordinary manner, & without different feeling
& a different course, cannot speedily be terminated

I have witnessed scenes with regret, and with mortification have been the spectator of errors, with a full knowledge of them but without the power of correcting them — I have ever been willing to perform my part & contribute my personal services had an opportunity of rendering any been afforded — I trust it will not be presumptuous on my part; or do I wish to reflect on others who have failed; but I believe the War with the Seminoles might have been terminated in the first instance with 1000 men & that 2000 or 2500 judiciously dispersed may now end it — As the Warriors have broken up into small & cover much space; it will require more men now to search after & subdue them than it would if embodied — The country is a concealed one, and in some respects difficult to operate in — But judicious positions for depots present themselves; which if established will greatly diminish the embarrassments — The Depots formed by Genl Clinch were certainly badly selected, too remote from the frontier & were among the causes of failure to both himself & Scott — Wishing you health & happiness

I am sincerely
your friend
Jas Gadsden

Turn over
19668-9

I start tomorrow for the Warm Springs at Buncombe N. C. for the benefit of Mrs Gadsdens health whose foot has again become troublesome. Should you visit Tennessee this summer I may fall in with you at Knoxville or some where in the Valley

Gadsden deli:
-livered this 24
June to Major
VanBuren —
an extract was
given but not
his name — the
[illegible] can injure
no one, if he
[illegible] seen my
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] would not have
complained of
the extract of his
being published
A. J

Columbia

(Copy)

Private    Washington

June 13. 1836

Dear Sir,

Agreeably to your request I have intimated to the President your desire to ascertain his sentiments towards Mr Pageot.

The President has authorised me to say to you, that his personal feelings towards Mr Pageot are very kind, and that he is sincerely desirous of his prosperity.

With respect of Mr Pageot's public course, while the representative of the French Government in this Country, there was but one incident which was not satisfactory to the President, and his own Government having avowed that he acted by their orders in this matter, Mr Pageot is certainly exculpated from all censure. In all other respects, so far as Mr Pageot's personal or official conduct is known to the President, it has been correct and honorable.

This letter has been read by the President.

I am, dear Sir,

Truly yours

W. B. Lewis Esqr } signed - Lew. Cass

19669

Washington
June 14. 1836.

Sir:

I have been requested by A. Morton Esq. of Kentucky, to recommend him, if I can with propriety, to be appointed Register of the Land Office at Milwauke; but having already recommended Mr. Reynolds, in whose integrity and qualifications, I have the fullest confidence, I cannot consistently recommend another; nor would Mr Morton desire it, under the circumstances of the case. I can but say however, of Mr. Morton, which I do, without any reference to the appointment, that he is a gentleman of great personal worth and much esteemed for his frankness and energy of character, and for his upright and honorable deportment. He is much respected too, for his industrious, persevering & business habits.

I have the honor to be
very Respectfully.

The President of the U.S. J C Pickett

19671

Mr. Butler stated on the 13th in June ~~of March~~ 1836 in executive council that Major Lewis had shewn him the copy of a letter written by Govr. Cass to him, in which I had stated in conversation to him that I had nothing but the kindest & friendly feelings to Mr. Pageot individually &c, and that he had sent it to Mr. P. with a postscript that I had no objections to Mr Pageot coming back as charge de affairs - I immediately addressed a note to Major Lewis requesting him to furnish me with a copy of those letters, he sent me Govr. Cass's which I have attached this to but not his to Mr. Pageot - which Mr P. said he had shewn to the King & the King in sending him back did it as a ~~[illegible]~~ act of friendship to me, & a complement to this Government - The facts, as it regards my feelings ~~[illegible]~~ toward Mr & Mrs Pageot, is truly

14673

stated in Governor Cass letter
to Major Lewis - and was ~~[illegible]~~
expressed by me on the appli-
cation of Govr. Cass, for the
information of Major Lewis
who, Govr Cass said, was very soli-
citous on this subject, and
had a desire to make it
known to his daughter
Mrs Pageot - but had I known
or suspected that it was in-
tended to have been shewn
to the King, it would never
have been authorised to
have been made to Major
Lewis - The impropriety of
such a thing, surely ought
to have occurred to the Govr.
as one of my cabinet advisers
and particularly, before the
Govt. of France had given
assurances, publickly, that
the publication of the Duc
de Broglie's letter was by his posi-
tive instructions to Mr. P. made - Govr. Cass
then knowing that our in-
formation was thro, Mr. Fox the
British minister, and that confidenti-
ally -

must have known that ~~the~~
~~me~~ before Mr. P. was sent
here it was proper, and ex=
=pected, that this avowal
should be publickly made
before he could with propri=
=ety be ~~made~~ received by
this Government – that this
was to be shewn to the King
of France, if the Govr. knew it,
was an act of great impro=
=priety in Govr. Cass, and
an act of impropriety to
me, that I was not prepared
to hear – but from this
circumstance I have a
right to exclaim, keep me
from such advisers, as Govr.
Branch, Mr. McLain, &
Governor Cass – A. J.

Rec.d Washington, 16th June 1836, of Mr. Andrew Jackson, twenty dollars, for two chances in a raffle, for a case of Mosaic Jewelry.—

$20 00/100

T. Dyer.

19675

[Copy]

* This is a mistake. The muskets cannot be here in less than 50 hours. W. S.

Head Quar. Army of the South
Columbus Geo. June 16th 1836.

Sir:

Since I wrote to you on the 10th I have heard of the arrival at Hawkinsville and Macon of most of the supplies I had ordered via Darien. These are now in wagons & within two, three and four days of this place. I have also just heard that the muskets ordered from Augusta may be expected here perhaps tomorrow.* With these arms and the 1800 accoutrements from Hawkinsville, nearly the whole of the Georgia line may be fitted for the field. At present, of the 2200 men Maj. Genl. Sanford has in his camp, on the other side of the river, only about 400 are armed. All the other armed men have been detached below to guard the river, and which, as yet, from the want of men, is but very imperfectly guarded.

After writing to you on the 12th I received your letter of the 8th. This would completely have mystified me but for the explanations given by some of the Georgia gentlemen who accompanied you from this place. For example, you wrote to me on the 6th, that you were just about to set out for Montgomery, and yet I find you back at Tuskegee on the 8th. You do not tell that you had been absent as far as Line Creek, and that you there had met the Governor. You are silent as to any interview you had had with him, either at Line Creek, or at Tuskegee, to which place, I understand, from others, he followed you. Some difficulties you undoubtedly experienced in getting the command of the Alabama troops; but what those difficulties were you carefully conceal from me. You content yourself with saying — I have not yet obtained the command of the troops, but if I obtain it at all, I shall probably enter

19677

on duty tomorrow." But why you had not at first obtained the command of the troops, and why the doubt, whether you would obtain it at all, you again carefully conceal from me.

In a subsequent part of your letter you say - "I learn from the Governor that Genl. Moore will" &c. How did you learn this from the Governor? You do not tell me that you had met him at Line Creek, and that turning back yourself, he had followed you to Tuskegee. It might have been by letter.

Allow me to say that the whole letter is mysterious and enigmatical in the extreme, and that it is not such a communication as you ought to have made me. If the Governor made the difficulties about placing you in command of the troops, _that_ important fact ought not to have been concealed from me, and if _he_ did not, who else interposed difficulties?

You further tell me that "if a movement be determined on I will send you information of it by a runner." A movement to be determined on by whom? The Alabama commander, or them in conjunction with yourself? Either you were placed in command or you have not been. In the ~~first~~ first case, you would certainly determine on no scheme of offensive operations without my previous concurrence and readiness to co-operate; yet, without receiving any runner from you, or communication of any kind, since the 8th instant, a passenger in the stage by the upper route, just arrived here, reports that you, at the head of about 3,000 Alabamians, and 7,000 friendly Indians, was about to march upon Ne-o-mico's band, and to commence offensive operations on a great scale! I have no doubt there is a gross mistake in this report. You may, perhaps,

- not before the 18th or 19th inst.

have been about to make some defensive movement or operation to clear a frontier settlement of a portion of the enemy; but I will not believe that you have declared your independence of my authority.

It is certain, that Brig. Genl. Moore of Alabama has commenced a course of offensive operations from Irwinton up the Country. From this fact, I have rather inferred that you have not even yet been invested with the command of the Alabamians, or you certainly would have stopped his premature and isolated movements. These doubts and conjectures, in the absence of all direct intelligence from you, are sufficiently harrassing.

I mean to be explicit and precise on my part. I desire you instantly to stop all offensive movements (if you are in command) on the part of the Alabamians, until the Georgians are ready to act — say on the 21st instant, when the greater number of them will be armed and ready for the field. By that time too, there will be, on this frontier, the greater part of the regulars & marines ordered from the North. On that day, if the movements of Genl. Moore shall not render a modification of my plan necessary, I shall begin to assemble the troops on this side of the nation, somewhere in the neighborhood of Irwinton, and operate up the country. It is my desire that you meet me about that time and place, and that you bring with you any disposable force you conveniently can; or, that you hold the whole of the Alabamians in defensive positions on the frontier settlements till I shall bring the war into their neighborhood, when you can come into the general line of operations with me.

19678 No quartermaster has arrived here but Lt. Waite. Capt. Page says, that under his instructions, from the War department, his presence, in this quarter is indispensable.

– not before the 18th or 19th in

No flints and no ammunition have yet arrived. I have heard of shipments from New Orleans of Army supplies but none have arrived. Subsistence with arms and accoutr ents from Hawkinsville, will begin to come in tomorrow.

I shall cause a large deposit of subsistence t be made at Irwinton, another at Fort Mitchell and a third at this place. I am enquiring, and shall establish a fourth depôt at some convenient point between Irwinton & Fort Mitc

Six companies of regulars have arrived – five to day and Monroe's three days ago – they are sent to guard the Indians &c at Fort Mitchell.

I remain with undiminished confidence

Yours most respectly

(Signed) Winfield Scott.

Maj. Genl. T. S. Jesup
U. S. A.
Comg. &c. &c.

Recd: June 25th

264

Major Genl. Scott
to
Major Genl. Jesup

~~18 June 1836~~

25 June 1836

Recd. Nashville 17th June 1836 of
Andrew Jackson. Fifty Dollars
pr. J. F. Armstrong. on acct. of
the painting done to the Hermitage
House
Lewis Horn
$50

19679

Senate Chamber
June 17th 1836

Sir;

Your note of yesterday was received this morning, and in answer to your request for a copy of the memorial and depositions connected with the Caddo Treaty, I can only observe that those papers with the treaty were returned to the Senate by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By the Rules of the Senate no person is authorised to make a copy, or allow one to be made, until the injunction of secrecy is removed.

You had better apply to the Senators of Louisiana to have the injunction of secrecy taken off, and an order made to be allowed copies of the papers you want.

Most respectfully
Y. Obt. Servt.
Hu. L. White

J. Brooks Esq.
19680

Recd. Nashville 17th June 1836. of
Andrew Jackson Two Hundred
and Twenty five Dollars paid
me by J. Armstrong in part of
the plastering of the Hermitage
House,

P. Higgins

$225

19682

The President of the United States

Bought of J. T. Sullivan

1 Ream Letter Paper —— $5.00

June 17th 1836 } Recd Payment Edward Sullivan

for John T. Sullivan

19683

Mr Sullivans
rcpt for
Rheam of
writing paper
$5:[illegible]
June 17th 1836
A. J

500
300
800
930
273 1923
3 674.86
1743.01:
1931.85
1923.

53.
75 —
128

---

778.90½
964.10
1743.00½
~~[illegible] 36~~
balance in
bank the
above deducted
1931 — 85
Deduct
by A. J. D. —
958 — by A. J. D.
273
1223 — . 708 —

Copy.

New Orleans

Dear Capt: June 18. 1836

Agreeably to y'r request I have examined your single horse Litter, & it affords me pleasure to say that for conveying wounded or sick men from the field it certainly must be considered far superior to the simple wagon or common horse litter generally used, and as it will at all times answer for a common pack saddle, I think it all important in our Indian campaigns

I beg leave to recommend it to the notice of every officer & hope the War Dept. will adopt it in our Service

Wishing you success with my thanks for the interest you have taken in the Army I am with great respect

Y'r ob. Serv

(Signed) John Mounfort
Major Artillery
Comg Station

To
Capt Thistle
late of the Louisiana
Volunteers

19684

Nashville June 18 — 1836.

Recd of Col R Armstrong Twenty five dollars to the Credit Genl. A. Jacksons acct for Printing —

19685

Mrs Jackson to Elizabeth Stott June 18th 1836

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | | |
| Feby | 15 | Making dress and sleeves | 2.00 |
| | | | 1.00 |
| | | trimmings | 1.00 |
| March | 11 | Making cape | 80 |
| | | Pink florence | 2.25 |
| | 25 | Making dress | 2.10 |
| | | trimmings | 1.35 |
| April | 14 | Making dress & cape | 50 |
| | | trimmings | 62½ |
| | | Making frock | 25 |
| | 30 | trimmings | 1.25 |
| May | 5 | Making dress | 50 |
| | | trimmings | 2.25 |
| | | Making silk dress & cape | 1.00 |
| | | trimmings | 1.25 |
| | 19 | Making dress | 54 |
| | | trimmings | 1.12½ |
| | | Making frock & cape | 16 |
| | | trimmings | 2.00 |
| June | 8 | Making dress & cape | 37½ |
| | | trimmings | $23.32 |
| | 15 | Making frock & cape | 1 12½ |
| | | trimmings | 50 |
| | | | 25.34 |

Received Payment E. Stott June 18th 1836

19686

Mrs Jackson

to Ann Hill

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 May 12th | to silk bonnet and cap | $8. |
| | to one blond cap | 3 |
| | | 11 |
| | small bonnet & gauze cap - | 6 |
| | | 17 |

Recd payment A Hill June 18th 1836

19687

---

Recd of Mrs Jackson 25 cts
for a Thimble Mary Heyworth
June 18th 1836

19688-9

1836

To the Secretaries of War & the Navy - June 20th

The appropriations are made so late the present year, ~~it appears to me~~ that the public interests require the earliest and most vigorous efforts to carry them all into effect as soon as practicable - You will give directions ~~It is my earnest desire~~, therefore, that in your Departments and the Bureaus connected with them - more especially in the Indian Bureau - Engineer Bureau & Navy Board, that the works to be done & monies to be expended should receive immediate and constant

19690

attention until all the public objects designed by the appropriation be accomplished or hastened ~~for~~ as far as practicable by the liberal means placed at your disposal — respectfully yours

copy signed

20th. June 1836. Andrew Jackson

P.S. the secretary of war will please have a copy of the above handed to the secretary of the Navy for his [illegible] & the attention A. J.

Copy of instruc-tions to the secretaries of war & the Navy
June 20th 1836
sent this day
A. J.

Baltimore Jan 20. 1836

My Dear Sir

I have been engaged ever since my return to Baltimore in preparing the argument I promised you, & I have just finished it as far as the constitutional argument is concerned. — I believe it is sound, & feel upon more reflection that in the doubts I expressed to you on Saturday morning I was ~~[illegible]~~ for a moment swayed too much, by my extreme unwillingness to see you at this time involved in new contests, & my earnest desire that the remaining months of your public life should be passed in the calm enjoyment of the honors you have so nobly won. — But I am satisfied you are right in your determination. — You will not however understand me, as pressing that course upon you by the argument I am about to send. — Men who I am sure are true friends, & whose opinions I greatly respect, think otherwise, & your own clear judgment will I am sure point out what is best to be done.

You will receive the argument by the next mail. I have just finished it to the point I mention, & I wish to look over it before I send it, which will make it too late for the mail which carries this letter — & I am obliged to send the rough draft, for I have not time to copy it

19691

it, as I am obliged to be in the Steam boat at six oclock tomorrow morning on my way to the Delaware Circuit Court. -

You will find that I have thrown it in the form of a message from you - as I supposed it would be more agreeable to you to consider it in that shape. I regret that I had not more time to give to it - and to have presented to you my thoughts also, on the other topics which on the score of expediency you will of course, if the bill comes to you, and you veto it, find it proper to discuss - that is to say - 1st that in truth there is no surplus - 2d. a reference to your former messages, particularly the first, & the veto on the land bill, in the first of which you suggest an amendment to the constitution, & in the last draw the distinction between a casual & unexpected surplus, and the systematic design to create & perpetuate one - 3d. The injurious effect produced on the legislation of Congress by the desire to swell this surplus, which has already suffered our fortifications to fall into decay even before they are completed & crippled our navy - and with these proofs from experience of what we may expect, if the division of the surplus is to become a part of our system it would be no reproach to any one who once supposed it might be done with advantage to the public to abandon that opinion, & resist it to the utmost of his power. - 4. The consequences that must follow from establishing the relation of creditor & debtors between the general government and the several States — & the impossibility & I might even say the injustice of ever requiring them to repay the money — for it could only be repaid by taxing the people in every State & why should they be [illegible] taxed in the States to pay themselves in the General Government

5. The wild measures & spirit of speculation now afloat, which would be encouraged & fostered by this division of the public money and the corruption it would engender in the States, in the struggles of every part to obtain a portion of it. — I suggest these topics for your consideration although I doubt not they have already occurred to you. — And most sincerely wishing you health & happiness, & every blessing here & hereafter

I am most truly your

friend & obt St.

R. B. Taney

P. S. — As I have not the most ~~entire~~ confidence in some post offices, I would thank Major Donelson for a single line after my package reaches you, simply saying it is received. He is too busy I know to ask more of him.

19692

Private

Chief Justice
Taney –

To

The President

of the U. States

Washington

[22 June 1836]

Every charter granted by a State or by the U. States ~~[illegible]~~, to a Bank or to any other company for the purposes of trade or manufacture, is a grant of peculiar privileges, & gives to the individuals who compose the corporation, rights & privileges which are not possessed by other members of the community. — It would be against the spirit of ~~y~~ our free institutions, by which equal rights are intended to be secured to all, to grant peculiar franchises & privileges to ~~any~~ a body of individuals merely for the purpose of making them more conveniently & effectually to advance their own private interests. — No charter can rightfully be granted on that ground. — The consideration upon which alone, such ~~[illegible]~~ peculiar privileges ~~[illegible]~~ can be granted is the expectation & prospect of promoting thereby some public interest, ~~and which the public is~~ ~~[illegible] as an equivalent for the advantages granted to the corporation~~; and it follows from these principles that in every case where it is proposed to grant or to renew a charter ~~[illegible]~~ the interests or wishes of the individuals who desire to be incorporated, ought not to influence ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ decision of the government. — The only inquiry which the constituted ~~authorities~~ can properly make [illegible]

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on such an application, is whether the ~~grant of the~~ charter privileges applied for, ~~are~~ is likely to produce any real benefit to the community and whether that benefit is sufficient to justify the grant ~~of the privileges asked for~~. And when a corporation comes forward to ask the renewal of privileges which it has already enjoyed for a term of years, ~~another enquiry~~ other inquiries must be made ~~[illegible]~~ & the public have a right to ask how the ~~privileges~~ powers before granted have been used? — Has the corporation been faithful to the purposes for which it was created? Have the public derived any benefit from ~~this~~ its previous existence? ~~of the corporation~~? — And if upon such an investigation it shall be found that instead of ~~[illegible]~~ promoting the interests of the community in which it was situated it has done injury ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the privileges & franchises ought not to be renewed. —

Believing these principles to be the true ones which should govern ~~the~~ in all cases of corporations, it is ~~im~~ difficult to imagine any safe ground upon which ~~[illegible]~~ the charters of three of the Banks, named in the bill, can be renewed. — We all remember the ~~[illegible]~~ injurious effects produced by ~~[illegible]~~ the failure of these Banks. — They were not confined to the creditors of these institutions, ~~[illegible]~~ No doubt, many ~~[illegible]~~ individuals who held their notes & many who had deposited money ~~in~~ with them, ~~[illegible]~~ suffered serious inconvenience from their suspension of

specie payments. – And these losses were the more severely felt, be-
cause they would for the most part ~~would~~ naturally fall upon
the poor & labouring classes of the community whose neces-
sities ~~would~~ compelled ~~compel~~ them to sell their claims for whatever
they would bring in the market. But the evil produced
by the conduct of these Banks, was not confined to their
immediate creditors, nor even ~~[illegible]~~ to the District of Colum-
bia. The sudden & almost simultaneous suspension of
specie payments by three Banks, at the seat of Govern-
ment in a time of great excitement, increased the alarm
which was then prevailing, & by impairing confidence
in the State Banks, put in jeopardy some of the safest
& soundest institutions in the adjoining States – ~~and~~ there
was no event in the winter & spring of 1834 which operated
more injuriously to public credit, than the ~~sudden~~ failure
of these three banks.

It is perfectly immaterial from what motive the
suspension was determined on. – It is evident that if these
Banks had been managed with proper care & discretion
there could ~~would~~ have been no necessity for resorting to a
measure fraught with so much evil to the community ~~[illegible]~~
and to individuals. – ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~. Every institution of the kind, in the adjoining states
which had been managed with ordinary discretion, and
several in this District passed through the difficulties of
the time without loss of credit, although the trial was rendered
far more severe by the stoppage of these Banks. – And it is therefore obvious
~~therefore~~ that if these Banks had been properly & prudently

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conducted there was nothing in the peculiar difficulties of the season which would have compelled them to suspend payment. – And if when the stoppage took place the necessity really existed, & the measure did not spring from a more reprehensible motive, it is quite manifest that this necessity must have been occasioned by previous mismanagement, ~~[illegible]~~ otherwise they would have been ~~enabled~~ able to ~~to pass through~~ meet the crisis, & to sustain themselves as well as other local institutions in their immediate neighbourhood.

Placing the stoppage then upon the ground on which these Banks desire to place it, & assuming that they were compelled to suspend specie payments in spite of their exertions to maintain them, it is clear that they have failed in their duty to the community. For it is certainly the first duty of a Bank ~~so~~ to manage its concerns, & to use the peculiar franchises ~~advantages~~ with which it is clothed by its charter, in such a manner as not to be the cause ~~to distress~~ of injury to the ~~community from~~ public. ~~which it derives its valuable privileges~~ – And if by its negligence or misconduct it occasions evil to the very people, for whose interest & advantage the charter was granted, it abuses the ~~confidence~~ & trust reposed in it, & defeats the purposes for which it was created. – ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Is it right that [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ a corporation which has thus betrayed the public confidence ~~[illegible]~~ should receive new marks of public favour? – Should ~~the~~ the persons who from imprudence from love of gain, or from any other motive, have failed in their duty be again selected as objects of peculiar favour & trust, & be rewarded by a new Charter, for the wide spread scene of distress which they so largely contributed to produce? ~~[illegible]~~ What saving

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have we that the same course of proceeding will not be again adopted & the same ruinous results again ~~follow~~ take place if the power so grossly abused is again conferred on them? — And if it be said that the stock in these Banks has ~~been~~ changed hands, and that the same individuals will not again manage their concerns, ~~the answer~~ it is sufficient to answer, that those who speculate in the stock of broken Banks & seek to bring ~~[illegible]~~ them again into action are not generally the persons who are likely to give them ~~[illegible]~~ stability & credit, & to manage them with that discretion & care which is necessary to render them useful to the country. At all events ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ neither those in whose hands the stoppage took place nor those who may have ~~[illegible]~~ ~~they~~ ought to be regarded as objects of particular trust and confidence & especially ~~that~~ ~~[illegible]~~ be selected from the rest of the community as ~~the~~ the persons best qualified & best entitled to manage such ~~they~~ concerns. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

It is certainly enough if they are placed ~~[illegible]~~ on equal footing with others, & if a Bank ~~[illegible]~~ be necessary, they should be ~~[illegible]~~ new institutions, equally open for investment to every member of society & thereby placing all upon ~~[illegible]~~ equal ~~footing~~ ground. — And it should be deemed in my judgment an inflexible rule of policy, founded upon ~~[illegible]~~ principles of justice never ~~[illegible]~~ to recharter a Bank which ~~[illegible]~~ failed in its duty to the ~~[illegible]~~ even for a moment ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ whatever may be the excuses offered for the act the public & suspended payments, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~their payments~~ — For we can have no security ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

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for the faithful conduct of such institutions, if their negligence or wilful breach of duty is not only overlooked but rewarded by new marks of public confidence.. ~~And~~ the welfare of the people ~~is too [illegible]~~ in the present state of our political institutions, is ~~[illegible]~~ so closely connected with ~~with~~ banking operations ~~[illegible]~~ that it behoves the public servants to watch with constant care the conduct of every institution of the kind which may come to them for the grant of new privileges.

But if the renewal of the charters of the three Banks who have thus failed in their duty could be justified on any ~~[illegible]~~ principles, there are insuperable objections to the banking principles on which these charters are proposed to be renewed.. The evils of a fluctuating paper currency have been on several occasions severely felt by the people of this country, & the necessity of infusing into it a larger portion of the precious metals ~~[illegible]~~ in order to ~~give it stability~~ render it more stable & less liable to fluctuation, is becoming more evident every day.- And it ~~is~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the imperative duty of the General Government, to bear ~~[illegible]~~ in all of its legislation affecting the currency, to the evils which ~~the country [illegible]~~ have been brought upon the country by the instability & fluctuating character of the paper currency, & to take the lead in restoring it to a more healthy condition.- But in the bill before us ~~[illegible]~~ a new principle is introduced which if followed ~~[illegible]~~ in the different States, seems calculated to drive from circulation the last remnant of Specie, & to substitute for it a mere system of credits, constantly changing in value, & liable to be utterly prostrated in times of of difficulty & excitement, when the best interests of the country stand most in need of such a currency as will by its real intrinsic value command entire confidence. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Heretofore~~ heretofore it has been the practice, in all charters for Banks, it ~~has been thought~~ necessary ~~by~~ legislatures, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] of granting charters of [illegible],~~ which have been ~~[illegible]~~ granted since the evils of the paper currency ~~have been~~ have been felt & generally understood ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] the practice [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, to secure as far as practicable a specie capital as the basis of all Banking operations. - But in the charters to these Banks that salutary principle is entirely disregarded. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] [illegible] proposed to [illegible] [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. The lessons of experience although so recent, seem to be forgotten, & we are required now here at the seat of Government to create a number of Banks, which under the terms of their charters need not have more than a nominal amount of specie (if indeed any is required from one of them) and ~~[illegible]~~ we are not even told ~~[illegible]~~ what is to be substituted for it. - They are required to have ~~for~~ their capital not in specie, but may have it in any thing which the commissioners may deem equivalent to specie. ~~[illegible]~~ What kinds of funds are intended to be embraced in this vague & indefinite description? - Is it the stock of the broken banks? - Is it stock for which nothing has been paid but a note has been given? - Is it mortgages secured Is it debts due to the corporations? - upon property the value of which depends upon the ~~[illegible]~~ uncertain growth or decay of ~~[illegible]~~ a city? - ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Are the holders of their notes expected to receive pay in ~~[illegible]~~ funds of this description? - I perceive no provision in the charter requiring them to pay specie on demand

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for their notes upon pain of forfeiting their charters.— And surely it is not intended that these Banks should have the power, to flood the country with notes, then to suspend Specie payments, ~~after having them~~ & after speculating upon their own depreciated paper & stock to the ruin of honest & unsuspecting citizens, again quietly to resume their banking operations, & wait for a favorable opportunity ~~again~~ to act over again the same scenes.— We have within a few years past had abundant evidence of the abuses to which Banking corporations are liable,— & of the sufferings which they are ~~[illegible]~~ but too ready to bring upon the people ~~when~~ when tempted by their own interest or ambition.— In every charter ~~the~~ provisions should be most cautiously made to restrain them within proper limits & to secure ~~to~~ as far as practicable, not only the prompt payment of specie to those who have a right to call for it, but to guard against the temptation with which they are constantly beset to indulge in inordinate issues of paper.— In the case of these Banks the unusual and startling provision of which I am speaking is the more unjustifiable, because if they in truth have funds equivalent to specie, the provision in favor of such funds, is altogether useless ~~unnecessary~~. For if the funds contemplated by these terms in the charter be equivalent to specie, the Banks themselves can without difficulty or loss convert them into specie.— Why then should they not be required ~~[illegible]~~ to do it?— ~~I suppose [illegible]~~, be ~~therefore [illegible]~~. Being equivalent to specie, they can at any time be changed into specie without trouble and without loss. – For if it ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] either together or less ~~[illegible]~~ to accomplish the object ~~[illegible] of any loss~~, then the provisions in question are not equivalent to specie – and the introduction of these words, is therefore of no value to the corporation, if faithfully & strictly complied with. – But the very effort on the part of these Banks ~~[illegible]~~ to obtain charters in such terms shews, ~~[illegible]~~ that some other interpretation is intended to be put on them ~~[illegible]~~ and leads to the apprehension that it is desired to build them ~~they are to be built~~ up on a mere system of credits, in which one credit is to be piled upon another, without any solid foundation to support these. – Nothing but public distress & public injury can ~~[illegible]~~ arise from such a system of banking. –

Indeed the whole bill is complicated with unusual provisions for a Bank Charter. – If the interests of the District require the amount of Bank capital proposed in these bills, the simplest mode would ~~[illegible]~~ have been to bring forward each corporation in a separate law so that its claims to public confidence could be separately examined, and ~~[illegible]~~ its charter renewed or refused ~~[illegible]~~ according as its conduct was found on examination to have been faithful or not to the interests of the community – and if from the number refused there was any deficiency in the necessary amount of banking capital, it could easily have been supplied by a new institution founded on a specie basis with all the usual safeguards placed about it. – But the complicated provisions

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of this bill ~~[illegible]~~ seem it doubtful whether in the event that ~~of~~ the Patriotic Bank & Bank of Washington ~~agreeing~~ agree to unite in the manner proposed in the charter, and should be afterwards be unable to provide the requisite funds to form the new Bank, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for whatever~~ their very inability to raise specie or any thing equivalent to specie is not to be rewarded by an absolute renewal of their old charters. – For in the 13th Section there is a provision "that if from any cause whatever unless it be the refusal of a majority of the Stockholders of the Bank of Washington or the Patriotic Bank to accept the provisions of this act as is herein after provided, the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be enabled to give the notice required by the 7th section of this act so as to authorize the said Commercial Bank to commence transacting business on or before the first day of October next, then the several laws of Congress conferring corporate powers on the said Bank of Washington and the Patriotic Bank of Washington, shall not be annulled or affected thereby, but the same are hereby renewed to continue in full force and effect, until the said Commercial Bank is fully empowered by the performance of the acts conditions & directions herein contained, by the said Commissioners or otherwise to transact Banking business". – If it should so happen that the Stockholders of these two Banks should agree to unite, but from inability to provide the necessary funds, should be unable to form the Commercial Bank, they are ~~enabled~~ still under this provision it would seem to continue their separate existence – ~~and if form~~ until the Commercial Bank is formed.–

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~~the same [illegible] [illegible]~~ and if it ~~Banks~~ should never be formed, these two banks are separately rechartered, and are ~~thus~~ are to carry on banking concerns without having either specie or any thing equivalent to specie.- Such a provision was hardly within the intention of Congress, but yet I see nothing in the Charter to prevent such a construction.

And in conferring Banking powers which are so liable to abuse & to so extensive, public injury; ~~the restrictions [illegible] imposed, & the provisions~~ it ought not to be left in doubt whether Banks which have so grossly failed in their duty, ~~except~~ may not continue their operations ~~with~~ without having any real funds to meet their engagements.

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Wm [illegible]
Boston
Mr Cushing
& his unoffy
Republican
Counsel &c

**Private**

from the President. — At the same time, as no constitutional question is involved, & the responsibility properly in such a case as this belongs to Congress I respectfully advise that it is not under present circumstances a case fit for a veto. —

R. B. T.

To the President

Dr sir

I have resided as you know some years in arkansas and have had an opportunity of judging of the fitness of men there for office. If you have not appointed the judge marshall and united states attorney for the state of arkansas, I request the favour of a conversation with you on that subject before the nominations are sent to the senate.

I have the honor to be with high respect
your most obedient & Hble Ser— John Pope

Monday morning June 20th 1836

19699

President
U. States

Office

19009a

Washington City
June 20th. 1836.

Sir,

I enclose to you a letter I have just received from Judge White for the purpose of letting you know what I have done to meet the investigation on my part, so far as appeared practicable. But as I presume you are satisfied, Sir, of the existence and purport of the papers alluded to, I do not feel justified, at this time, in making the call on the Senate as suggested by Judge White.

With great respect
I have the honor to be
Your Excy. mt. Ob. Servt.
J. Brooks

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
President U. States

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Col Brook is
the best judge
in what he
will [illegible]
[illegible] President
& the [illegible] no advice
on the subject
A. J.

Jackson
President U. States
Washington City

Washington June 20th 1836.

Dear Andrew,

The enclosed letter reached me this morning - I find from envelope it is from Major J. Morton & I forward it to Wheeling there to reach you -

How Gloomy was the last evening after you left - no prattle of the dear little ones to be heard - I hope Sarah has continued to mend & the dear little ones & yourself enjoy health - let me hear from you from Wheeling - kiss Sarah & the little ones for me & accept of prayers for your health & safe arrival at home - yours affectionately

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr. Jnr. -

17702

~~Free~~ Andrew Jackson

CITY OF WASHINGTON
JUN
20

FREE

A. Jackson Esqr. Jnr.
Wheeling
virginia

The postmaster will please detain
this until Mr. J reaches there — if
he has passed, he will please forward
it to Nashville. T.

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Bot of Wm. A. Williams

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gold miniature setting | $22.00 |
| 1 | morocco case for Do | 1.25 |
| | | 23.25 |

Washington June 21. 1836

Rec'd Pay

Wm. A. Williams

By L. Whitney

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Wm Williams

1836

Of [illegible]

interest

W. A. Williams
bill & receipt
for settling
for [illegible]
[illegible]
June 22. 1836
A. J.

6 Oclock P.M.

To The President,    21 June 1836

I never have witnessed such rejoicing, as I have this day among our friends; as soon as I gave assurances to most of them, that you would approve of the deposit principle, with the states; but that you would veto a bonus or loaning, as specifyed, ~~the~~ amendment embracing your suggestions went like wild fire or the fire in the prairie, we have carried the amendment by a majority of all the 240 members say 127 to 50

Devotedly yours

RhM Johnson

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The President
of the U. States

Richard M. Johnson
vote on deposite bill

June 21 1836

Mrs A Jackson

1836 June 21st To Barnes Clagett & Co Dr

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 27 | To | 1 Parasol | | | $5.00 |
| " | " | " | 1 Twisted Silk Shawl | | 3.00 | |
| " | " | " | 2 pr Kid Gloves | 75 | 1.50 | |
| " | " | " | 1 Misses Do | | 50 | 5.00 |
| | 30 | " | ½ yd Welch Flannel | 1/ | | 50 |
| | " | " | 2 Spools Cotton | 6¼ | | 12½ |
| | " | " | 6 pr Childrens ½ Hose | 25 | | 1.50 |
| | " | " | 6 Do Do | 18¾ | | 1.12½ |
| | " | " | 3½ yds Drilling | 62½ | | 2.19 |
| | " | " | 2½ " Jeans | 25 | | 62½ |
| | " | " | 3½ " Satteen | 50 | | 1.75 |
| | " | " | 2 Gauze Ribbon | 18¾ | | 37½ |
| May | 7 | " | 2 Gauze Ribbon | 25 | | 50 |
| | 14 | " | 4 pr Gent Gloves | 1.00 | 4.00 | |
| | " | | 3/8 yd White Drilling | 62½ | 39 | |
| | " | | 2 Lin Pocket Handkfs | 1.25 | 2.50 | |
| | " | | 5 pr Socks | 37½ | 1.87 | 8.76 |
| | 19 | | 1 pr Short Gloves | | 62½ | |
| | " | | 2 yds Chintz | 50 | 1.00 | 1.62½ |
| | 23 | | 1 Worked Robe | | | 12.00 |
| | 25 | | 12 yds Cotton | 20 | 2.40 | |
| | " | | 1½ " Linen | 62½ | 94 | |
| | " | | 3 " Jeans | 25 | 75 | |
| | " | | 2 Doz Buttons | 12½ | 25 | |
| | " | | 2 Spools Cotton | 6¼ | 12½ | |
| | " | | 2 pr Light Gloves | 75 | 1.50 | |
| 19705 | " | | 1 Dark Do | | 62½ | 6.59 |
| | | | | | over | 47.66 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount Brought over | | $47. 64 |
| May | 27 | 1 Worked Band | | 87 |
| June | 4 | ½ Yd Cotton | 12½ | 06 |
| | " | 2 Dz Pearl Buttons | 18¾ | 37½ |
| | 8 | 1½ Yds fine Flannel | 125 | 1. 87 |
| | " | 1 Paper Pins | | 19 |
| | 14 | 1 Cake Soap | | 62½ |
| | " | 1 Black Belt | | 75 |
| | " | 1 Yd Ribbon | | 06 |
| | " | 1 Piece Tape | | 10 |
| | | | | $ 52 : 56 |

Credit

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 28 | By 1 pr Mitts Retd. | 50 | |
| June | 15 | " 4 pr Gents Gloves Returnd. | 4.00 | 4 : 50 |
| | | | | $ 48 : 06 |

Rd Payment
A. Claggett & Co
June 21 1836

Mr. Cleggetts acpt
for articles furnish-
-ed Mrs. A. Jackson Jnr.
to be paid A. J.
paid by check
this 22d. of June
1836— A. J.

Washington
June 22d 1836

My dear Sarah,

I was happy to be informed by William, and afterwards by Major Nowland, that you stood the ride to Baltimore pretty well as did the dear little ones, and that you, Andrew and the children left there on monday in good spirits & you in improved health — kiss my dear little Rachel and Andrew for me, & tell Rachel her Grandpa received her two kisses & intends to keep them, if I can, until I see her.

We are very loansome since you left us, and every morning I am listening for the prattle of our dear little ones, untill I recollect they are gone —

I inclose your account ~~&~~ receipted by Mr Claggett —

Wishing you a safe passage with your dear husband & little ones, whom I beg you to salute with a kiss for me, I remain your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

Sarah - 19710

P.S. Present me kindly to Emily & the children, Jackson Donelson & kiss my dear little Rachel for me A. J.

Mrs Sarah Jackson
on her way home

Washington June 22d. 1836

My son,

I have wrote our dear Sarah & inclosed her account paid by me & receipted by Mr Clagett, which you will please deliver her with my kind regards to her & our dear little Betts— we are very loansome since you left, & if it was not for the continued pressure of business that keeps my mind constantly employed, I would become much afflicted with hypo—.

I was happy to be informed of Sarahs improving health & that you left Baltimore on monday in good spirits, my prayers will be constantly offered up for all your healths and speedy journey, & safe arival at sweet home. I will be anxious to hear from you on your journey.

In haste your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr junr.

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A. Jackson Esqr. Jnr.

Washington
June 24th 1836

Dear Andrew,

I have been confined to my room for two days, am some what better.

The day after you left Baltimore the enclosed letter was recd I opened it and now forward it for your consideration & acceptance of the proposition it will be time enough when I return to this place from my visit home.

I had a hope to have heard this morning from you at Cumberland if you continued your journey without interruption you must have reached Wheeling last evening. I am very anxious to hear from you all. I hope Emilys health has improved & you & the dear little ones, enjoy good health, please present me affectionately to them with a kiss.

Major A. Donelson

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has at last, got the bill passd autho
:rising the location of the ballance
of the Land, authorised in a former
act for the heirs of decd John Donelson
and others, allowing the Representa
:tives of each 5000 - out of this there
are 1500 acres not entered - if your
fathers share, being 500 acres is not
disposed of or entered - you all-
[illegible], John Donelson, Major
Morton, Alexander & yourself
ought to resign it to Thomas J
Donelson - it would give him
a good tract to settle on, and by
selling where he now lives, would
make him free from want.

William Donelson Esqr. can give
information of what has been done
with your fathers proportion, if any
thing has been - there are three shares
that has not been located - Major Donelson
& Genl D. Donelson has one unlocated
and whose is the other two

we do not know here – on the receipt of this you can see Wm Donelson who in right of his wife (Rachel Donelson) had a part of your fathers share & was administrator or guardian to the estate he who can give you information on this subject – gave your interest to Thomas, and I hope all the others will.

If providence permits, & my health will bear the journey I will be with you about the first week in august – I will leave here on or before the tenth of July next – when I hope to meet with you all in good health – present us to Emily & her children & kiss for me her dear little Rachel – kiss Sarah & my dear little Rachel & Andrew for me, & may god bless you all with health happiness & plenty is the prayer of yr affectionate father

A. Jackson jnr – Andrew Jackson

19714-15

a bill respecting Indian
land — bill passed by Legis
in favour of the Heirs of Mr Donel

A. Jackson Esqr jun.

$121.50 Baltimore June 24th 1836

For value received I promise to pay to the order of E Hutchings & Co. One hundred twenty one dollars and 50/100. on demand. —

19707

A

Jackson
No #121

Pay to the order of
Mess Foster & Hogg

E Hutchings & Co

Washington June 24th 1836.

Dear Andrew,

I was much gratified by the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant from Winchester. I rejoice at the returning health of Sarah, and the good health of our dear little petts, may you all long enjoy that blessing & arrive at home in safety & good health. kiss Sarah & the dear children for me.

I saw Mr Love on yesterday (son of the Col) who had been to the Hermitage a few days before he left home, gives a good account of every thing there - but of my citizen stud colt out of the oscar filly - he says he is quite unmanagable and spiteful - I suppose is diseased - if you should find him so, I would at once castrate & turn him out into the grass lotts which will cure him attend to this as he may injure some one.

I have been quite unwell for a day or two but am to day better

say to my dear little ones that Grand
papa will soon be with them
if he lives, & will bring them each a
book - do not let them forget me
wishing you all health & happiness
with my kind regards to all the
servants I remain your affectio-
=nate father Andrew Jackson

P.S. I will write you occasionally
untill I leave here - Major Donelson
Col Earle & Jackson join me
in kind salutations to you all
present us to Emily & the children
kindly & to all our connections
& especially to Thomas -

A. Jackson Esqr junr -

Receivd Nashville 24th June 1836 of Andrew Jackson (paid me by R. Armstrong). Five Hundred Dollars in part of the Carpenters work done on the Hermitage House

Joseph Rieff &
William C. Hume

Dolls 500

19718

Nashville 24 ~~Sept~~ June 1836

Dear Andrew

Sir
~~I~~ I am about to leave with the Troops for the South and your not getting here compells me to Draw On the President this day for 800 Dollars which I pay Over as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| To Hume & Ruff | 500 |
| To Peter Haggins | 225 |
| To M Horne | 50 |
| To J. Wells | 25 $800 — |

I have taken Receipts for the above payments & forward them to the President. I also have inclosed a Statement for all payments made the [illegible] [illegible] 3 Some money by you that I have no acct. of the 70 Dollars left in my hands I have paid Out as follows

19719

Cash left in my hands 70 $

Paid Hawkins in full pr Receipt ~~[illegible]~~ Sent to Washington after 30 $ pd him out of the $1800 Draft 25 Apl. ... 33

$37

Balance in my hands —

Cash which I Recd of G W Tatemans for the paper — 123

$160

This sum I have deposited in the Union Bank took the Certificate and Sent it to the President who will draw for it or receive it when he comes out — we have the Graves Back step &c all completed by the time he came — My Respts to Mrs Jackson Truly Yours

R Armstrong

300 —
1700 —
1700 —
3700 — 800

1 300
700

Andrew Jackson Jnr.

## XVI.

The President, with his kind regards to the Postmaster-Gen'l, returns to him the enclosed, which he has read with pleasure, & hopes Jessup may before this have given the Creeks an effectual Blow. One spirited attack, & destruction of a few Indians that can be *counted on the field*, will cause their submission in three days thereafter.

The President intended to have seen the P. Master Gen'l yesterday, but was confined to his room by ill health. He now invites him (as his family is out of Town) to take his dinner daily with him as long as he remains here— Our dining, family hour, is four o'clock P.M. The President will expect him to-day.

JUNE 24th, 1836.

1836 June 25th
Estimate of Bills of the Hermitage House with the ~~amount~~ Paid & balance due 1 June

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For amt of Rieff & Heime bill pr agreement Contract | | | $3950.00 |
| For Extra work done upon change of Plan . . . | | | 239.00 |
| For work done on west wing and New Kitchen finding every thing . . . . | | | 186.00 |
| For the full length two story Porch added finding every thing . . . | | | 750.00 |
| | | | $5125.00 |
| To Cash paid Rieff & Heime at sundry times per receipts | 2285.00 | | |
| " ditto paid 25 april | 1000.00 | | |
| " ditto paid by A Jackson in work | 513.00 | | |
| " ditto paid June 24th | 500.00 | | 4298.00 |
| | | | 827.00 |
| For Amt Bill Higgins Plastering | $900.00 | | |
| To Cash paid Higgins in part | 500.00 | | |
| " ditto paid do June 24 | 225.00 | 725.00 | $175.00 |
| For Amt Bill of Painting, Paints, oil &c | 400.00 | | |
| To Cash paid Horn & Wells (Horn 100.00) | 188.00 | | |
| " Do paid Horn . . . . . . | 50.00 | | |
| " do paid Wells . . . . | 25.00 | 263.00 | $137.00 |
| " Do. Paid Horn - 2d of August 1836. | | pd by A. J. jr - | $ 85.00 |
| | | | $ 52.00 |

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Statement
made of payts
*after* the last
Draft 25 June
was drawn
of 1809

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson —

Dr. Sir; The enclosed recommendation is filed — as applicable to another office than the one therein named — in pursuance of a conversation which I had the honor to hold with you sometime back. It shows the estimation in which Major N. is held by his friends in Ohio. —

Very Respectfully
yr friend &
obt servt
Th. L. Hamer

June 25th 1836

Thomas L Hamer

19724

Recommenda-
-tion of Morgan
Neville for Gov
of Florida Ter-
in June
this 2d. The office
1836 -
of Gov of Florida
has been long since
filled A. J.

Andrew Jackson
Prest U. S.
Washington
D. C.

Genrl Andrew Jackson P. U. S

To Isaac Bartlett Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 June 27th | To laying ft axle coach ——— | $6-00 |
| | To setting 3 bolts 37½ pole pin 12½ ——— | = -50 |
| | " new foot to head stay of spring — — — | 1=50 |
| | " mending one do do do ——— | =75 |
| | " Do racking stay front springs — — — | = -62½ |
| | " new end to brace $1:50 mending pole straps &c | 2=50 |
| | " repairing strapping & putting in old lining coach | 2=00 |
| | " taking out front Back lining of coach Body<br>" & lining it & refitting stuff in do ——— | 2=75 |
| | " Band on perch ——— — — — — | = =50 |
| | | $17=12½ |

Washington July 2d Recd payment in full

Isaac Bartlett

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Genl Andrew Jackson B. N. D

To Isaac Bartlett Dr

1836 Jan 27 To [illegible] coach ——— 8/-00

" [illegible] 3 [illegible] 37½ [illegible] 12½ ——— = 50

" [illegible] — 1 = 50

" do do do [illegible] = 75

" [illegible] other part of [illegible] — — — = 62½

" [illegible] 1:50 [illegible] 2 = 50

" [illegible] 2 = 00

" [illegible] 3 = 75

" [illegible] ——— = 50

$17 = 12½

Washington July 2d Recd payment in full

Isaac Bartlett

Mr Bartlett's account for repairs of carriage &c [illegible] 2d July 1836 A. J.

Baltimore June 27. 1836

Private

My dear Sir

On my return from Delaware where I have been holding court since I saw you, I received your letter & at the same time, one from Major Donelson. In the argument I sent you, you will perceive that it was altogether founded on the position that the Senate's Bill, proposed in effect a loan to the States, or an investment in their stocks, — and not a deposit of the money of the U. States in the true & proper sense of the word. The amendment made in the House of Representatives certainly removed that objection, and the States by the bill as it passed are undoubtedly mere depositories & not ~~[illegible]~~ borrowers of the money; — and however objectionable the bill is on the score of policy, yet there is no constitutional difficulty in the way — and no sufficient ground for a veto. And if the amendment of Mr. Anthony, had been seen by me in time I should have written to you to say so. For you have heretofore confined the veto power to constitutional questions — and in this case particularly which relates entirely to the regulations proper to be made by law for the safe keeping of the public money, the responsibility belongs to Congress rather than to the Executive. And as you have often pressed upon Congress

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the necessity of discharging their duty in this matter, you could not have vetoed the regulations proposed on that subject, passed as they were by such large majorities in ~~[illegible]~~ both Houses, however objectionable you believed them to be on the score of policy. - In the shape in which the bill came to you, I think your decision was undoubtedly right. -

The policy of this measure however, & the principle involved in it, appears to me a most unfortunate and mistaken one, & I think those of our friends who have supported it, will soon ~~[illegible]~~ see their error. - If the principle is once acknowledged that Congress may raise a revenue beyond the wants of the General Government - & may deposite the money where they please, either with a State or a Corporation - and may suffer that money to remain there to the end of time while they are continuing to raise more to add to it, I see no limitation whatever to the powers of the General Government - For there is no substantial difference between expending the money directly for any purpose that Congress pleases - and expending it indirectly for any purpose Congress pleases by placing it as a deposite with a State or Corporation with an understanding that it is never to be recalled - The radical error on the part of our friends is in supposing that the power of taxation may be lawfully exercised so as to continue to collect a revenue beyond the wants of the Government. - By continuing to collect a revenue which they admit they cannot employ usefully for the purposes of the General Government, - they assert in effect an unlimited power of taxation - and when they get the money it is easy to deposite it, with an understanding that the deposite is never to be recalled.

The friends of a strict construction of the powers of the General Government, will I fear find that they have placed themselves in a serious difficulty by supporting this measure in Congreſs. – They will find it impoſsible to get the money back from the States, for the universal impreſsion is that it is never to be recalled. – And if they do not bring it back from the States, they will be compelled to sanction a principle, which is directly at war with that construction of the Federal Constitution for which they have been so long contending. – For it will be no easy matter to set limits to the powers of a government which may raise what money it pleases, & apply it indirectly to what purposes it pleases, by depositing it with a State or corporation or an individual, with an understanding that it is never to be recalled. – I have not seen a single political friend who does not regret the course which has been taken in Congreſs – while every one admits that in the shape in which the bill came to you & the vast majorities by which it was paſsed, you were unquestionably right in not vetoing it –

I am truly sorry to find that you have been unwell since I left you – Trusting that you are already recovered – & with cordial wishes for your health & happineſs –

I am most respectfully
& truly your friend
R. B. Taney

To Andrew Jackson
19728 President of the U. S.

Nashville 27th June 1836

Dear Genl — Above I send you a Certificate of Deposit for the Balance of your funds in my hands as Stated in my former Letter & as you will find On the Other Side

19729-30

Cash. Recd from Mr. Yeatman . . . $123.00
Balance in my hands after
paying the Bank expen. &c &c. . 37.00

$160.00

Certificate of this sum
deposited in the Union Bank
annexd. to your credit

I am off with the army
& would be glad to hear from
you. your views wishes and
advise. Truly and ever yours
R Armstrong

June 27th 1836 —

My son,

I have recd. yours of the 23d. from Cumberland Md, and am happy to find that our dear Sarah's health is improving, and our sweet little pets are in good health - I hope you have reached Wheeling on the 25th. instant, and that you found the navigation good & that you are to day all in good health comfortably situated on board a good clean & healthy boat, and that you may pass to Louisville in safety & in health, and from thence have a speedy, pleasant, & safe passage home.

I have been severely attacked since you left - am now better - we have for ten days a continuation of rain & north East winds - the river nearly as high as before you left - I hope to hear from you at Wheeling - kiss Sarah & the children for me - Earl, Andrew & Jackson all salute you, yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson jr. Esqr —

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P.S. I send our love to Emily & the children; all here, but myself well. A.J.

Gen Jackson to

A. Jackson Jr

Presidents house
28th June 1836

Dr Sir

I hope this memorandum will bring to your recollection your kind promise to speak to the President in relation to my having the appointment created by the Post office bill in the Treasurer's department of 1400; I have been strongly recommended to the President upon several occasions which he will remember, & very recently I presented you with the recommendation of a large majority of the Pensylvania delegation for the office of Post master–. I rely very much on your aid & hope you will give it in this matter

In haste your
friend & humble Servt
R Beale

To the
Honbl.
Amos Kendall
P. M. G

19734

Honble.

Amos Kendall
Post Master Genl.
Present

New York June 28th 1836.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that at a stated meeting of the "American Historical Society of Military and Naval Events" held in this City, on the sixth day of this present month, you were, by a unanimous vote of said Society elected an Honorary Member thereof.

With great respect
I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
John Stark
Cor: Sec:

To Andrew Jackson
President U.S.

19736

The american
historical Society
N.Y. informing the
Presdt. A.J.
the have [illegible] member
an honorary A.J.

NEW YORK
JUN
4

His Excy President Jackson
Washington City
D.C.

Sent to [illegible] 1st [illegible]

Philadela. 28 June 1836.

To the President of the United States

Dear Sir

Thomas Hart and F. A Huba Esqs

the Bearers are my most particular Friends who it affords me much pleasure in Introducing to your acquaintance

Yours very Respectfully

Jn. Nagle

19738

Thomas Hart and F. A. Huber Esqrs

To Andrew Jackson

President of the
United States

His Excellency President Andrew Jackson

To McCoy

1835

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| April 25th | To Bleeding 5 Horses | 2.50 |
| | To 16 Shoes | 4.00 |
| May 8 | To 4 Shoes | 1-00 |
| 13 | | |
| 25 | To 2 Shoes & Dressing lame Horse | 1-00 |
| June 5 | To 14 Shoes | 3-50 |
| 10 | To 4 Shoes | 1-00 |
| ~~6~~ 29 | To 16 Shoes | |
| | | $13-00 |
| | | 4 |
| | | $17-00 |

Recd payment McCoy

48564

340 19

B. 1^{mo} P. 269.–

W F. Blacksmith

J Boulanger

Philada June 29th 1836

Mr Andrew Jackson Jr

To John Rea Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Making & Trimming 4 Handsome Drawing Room Curtains at $5. | $ 20 | 00 |
| " 4 Pieces Crimson Damask at $30 | 120 | 00 |
| " 60 Yds 2½ inch Gold Lace 40 cts | 24 | 00 |
| " 72 yds White Muslin at 12½ cts | 9 | 00 |
| " 72 yds White Silk at 50 cts | 36 | 00 |
| " 30 yds Silk Fringe " 1.00 | 30 | 00 |
| " 40 Large Pole Rings " 25 cts | 10 | 00 |
| " 4 Large Gilt Pole cornices $5. | 20 | 00 |
| " 4 Small ditto $2.50 — — — | 10 | 00 |
| " 4 Pair Cornice hooks at 25 cts a Pair | 1 | 00 |
| " Making 4 Muslin Curtains & Rings | 4 | 00 |
| " 4 Ps Embroidered Muslin $15 | 60 | 00 |
| " 4 Pair Cornice Ends $2.00 | 8 | 00 |
| " 4 Curtain Bands 2.00 | 8 | 00 |
| 2 Packing Boxes & Portage | 1 | 50 |
| √ | $ 366 | 50 |

Recd payment from H. Toland

John Rea

19740

Genl Jackson's
Bill
Paid

~~M~~ Pres.t A Jackson Dr.

1836 To First Presbyterian Church,

For rent of 1 Pew, No. 6 for the quarter ending on the 30 day of June 1836 at $32 $\frac{50}{100}$ per annum, - - $ 8 12½

Received payment,

19941 John Kennedy Treasurer.

Thos W Jackson
Pew Rent
Recpt for quar-
-ter ending 30th
June 1836
A.o

Washington June 25th 1836

Dear Andrew,

I recd on yesterday Sarahs affectionate letter with your postscript, dated at Wheeling Va. which gave me much pleasure to learn your safe arrival & Sarahs improving health, and that the dear little ones stood the journey and inclement weather without injury; kiſs them all for me & present them my bleſsing - I hope you were not detained at Wheeling long - the water will subside fast & it must be unhealthy on the water in this hot weather.

Congreſs has agreed to adjourn on the 4th of July - the opposition are endeavouring to prevent some important appropriations from being paſsed & are speaking against time to prevent the appropriation to carry into effect the cherokee treaty - if they should succeed, I will be compelled to call congreſs by proclamation to meet upon the 5th of July to paſs it - if so, I will not be able to leave here as soon as I expected - if congreſs rise on the 4th & not called, I will leave by the 10th of July next - I shall write you again before I leave.

We have just recd the melancholy information that Mr Madison is no more - he died on the morning of the 28th instant.

I received yesterday Mr Hobbs letter of 17th instant - I am pleased at the prospect of our crop. give our Love to Emily & the children and all our connections - we are all well, but myself, here, and all unite ~~with~~ in kind salutations to you Sarah & the children, to Emily & hers, and all friends - In great haste your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr Jnr.

Genl Jackson

His Excellency the Presᵗ. of the U States

Bought of Thoˢ. H Jacobs.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | | | |
| June 2 | — 1 doz old Port | | . . . . . | $ 12.00 |
| 11 | — 1 " Lafitte | | . . . . . . | 12.00 |
| 13 | — 2 Galls Brandy | @ $2 | . . . . | 4.00 |
| 20 | — 1 do Grape Champagne | | . . . . | 13.00 |
| | 2 Galls H Gin | @ $1½ | . . . . | 3.00 |
| 28 | — 2 " pale Brandy | @ $2 | . . . . | 4.00 |
| | | | | $ 48.00 |

Recᵈ Paymᵗ

Thoˢ H Jacobs

Washington 30ᵗʰ June 1836

19744-5-6

No 6

B1st P. 401

Thos H. Jacobs & Sons Merchants

v J. Boulanger

une 30. St. John's Church
Receipt for pew rent
in vol. 115, 6

N° 6

B1st P. 401
Thos H. Jacobs & Wm Marsham
& J Boulenger

THE

# PAPERS

OF

# ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 95

1836

July 1—August 22

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1913

No. Washington, July 1st 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to John Kennedy (Treasurer) or Bearer,

Eight Dollars, 12½/100

Andrew Jackson

$[illegible] 12½

$8 12/100

19 19747

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No. Washington, July 2d 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Isaac Bartlett or Bearer,

Seventeen Dollars, 12½/100

Andrew Jackson

$17 = 12½

19748-9-50